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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1926

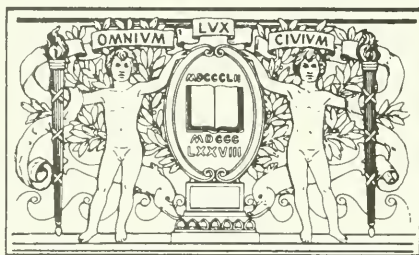


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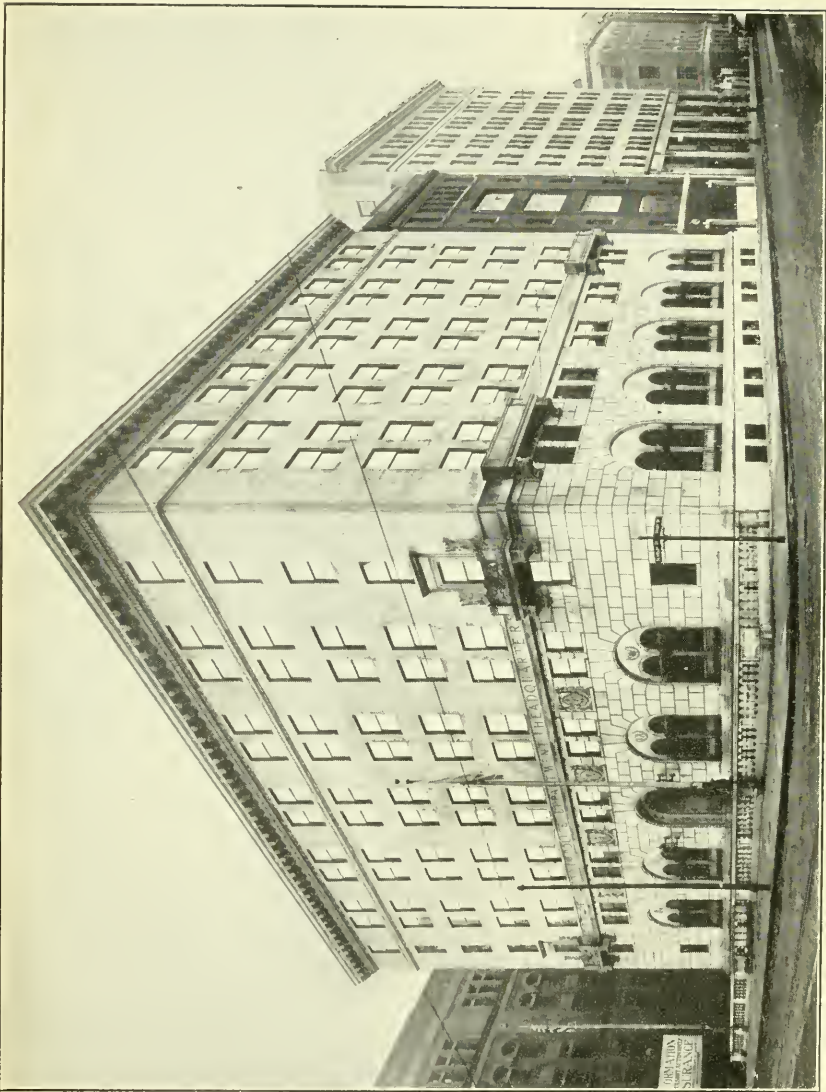
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NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
154 Berkeley Street

Corner stone laid August 25, 1925. Building dedicated November 22, 1926. Occupied December 5, 1926.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, 154 BERKELEY STREET,
BOSTON, December 1, 1926.

To His Excellency ALVAN T. FULLER, *Governor*.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: — As Police Commissioner for the city of Boston I have the honor to present, in compliance with the provisions of chapter 291 of the Acts of the year 1906, a report of the Police Department for the year ending November 30, 1926.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND NARCOTICS.

Enforcement of the prohibitory laws because of the many important legal questions being brought to the attention of the highest federal and state tribunals, both affecting the construction to be given to various parts of these prohibitory acts and the proper method of enforcement by the state and federal authorities, still commands public attention. Increasing difference of opinion of the federal courts as to the construction of certain parts of the Volstead Act and the rigidity of procedure laid upon the enforcing authorities by the state courts, together with the undue publicity given to new ways and means adopted by the violators of the liquor laws to carry on liquor traffic, naturally focuses public attention upon the liquor situation.

Enforcement of the liquor law is still a paramount problem for both federal and state authorities. After the proper methods of enforcement procedure have been settled by the courts, the ensuing problem is the detection and conviction of liquor violators with the infliction of proper punishment for the commission of this type of crime. The punishment meted out to liquor violators should act as a real deterrent. Distinct progress in decreasing liquor traffic in this city cannot be gain-

said. The number of arrests for drunkenness may serve as a barometer for those opposed to the principle of the prohibitory laws, but the accurate method to determine whether the law is being enforced is by reference to credible and substantial reports of enforcement agents to superiors as to the quantity and quality of intoxicating liquor to be purchased illegally.

The proper way, therefore, to ascertain whether the liquor laws are being enforced is to ascertain whether this contraband article can easily be obtained. The supply of potable alcohol has been greatly diminished in this city and the price of genuine alcohol is extremely high. The number of places where this product may be obtained in large quantities has been materially reduced. Distillation of the various toxic concoctions from commercial or mercantile alcohol into pseudo or quasi-vendible products advertised as genuine products seems to be the last resort of those plying the contraband liquor trade.

The illegal liquor distilling industry, because its functioning is easily detected, cannot be carried on in crowded cities and is now suburban in character. Death seems not to be a ready deterrent to an irrational desire for intoxicating liquors and, strangely enough, many persons by buying and consuming distilled products wrapped in masquerading labels and covers, are innocently courting this grim figure.

To the praise of this department, every possible device and scheme to import and distribute intoxicating liquors is known or can be easily detected, but the difficulty with the liquor situation is not so much in stopping liquor flowing into the city from legitimate sources of manufacture or supply, but to eliminate that despicable class which has no hesitancy in knowingly selling a rank type of poison.

If the activities of violators who persist in a deliberate, calculating manner to evade the liquor laws are not properly checked upon conviction with jail or prison sentences, the police in their prosecution of liquor violators are only making gestures. As an indication of the activities of this department in these prosecutions, 38,882 persons were arrested for drunkenness in this city, 37,376 males and 1,506 females, from December 1, 1925, to November 30, 1926, and during the same period, 4,609 liquor searches on warrants were made.

Owners of property, more solicitous for income from real estate than for respectable tenants, are actual participants in

sordid conditions created by tenants violating liquor laws. Responsibility for such conditions rests squarely upon their shoulders as taxpayers of this city. If indifference and cupidity control the action of property owners, it would seem strange if, in time, the same atmosphere did not permeate the ranks of the Police Department.

In certain sections of this city the police are cognizant that liquor is being sold illegally and secretly. Persons engaged in this contraband business are naturally watching the police so that their activities may not be disturbed. By stratagem the police often either obtain a sale or seize intoxicating liquor in a building. Parties occupying the premises are brought into court and fined, with a warning that conviction of the same offense (not conviction of another offense against the liquor laws) may result in imprisonment. Under such a hazard, liquor traffickers are careful that when the next raid is made, some other lessee or occupant of the building is apprehended. The fact that the substitute lessee or occupant is an agent of the former lessee or occupant is generally known to the owner of the building and, despite a similar suspicion by the courts, yet, because of the lack of necessary legal proof, such agent being treated as a principal and as a first offender escapes the real punishment due him.

Owners of real estate, with their minds on overhead charges, thus seem to be willing to accept as new tenants, well-known liquor traffickers. Leases under the law may be voided where lessees or occupants engage in unlawful business upon the premises. Where landlords refuse to take notice, even after police advice concerning the nature of the business carried on by their tenants, and tenant after tenant of the same building is convicted of some one or other of the various infringements of the liquor laws, it would seem logical that the police should not be compelled to resort to the archaic method of securing an interminable number of search warrants and find itself moving around in a circle, accomplishing nothing, to the amusement of this type of lawbreakers, but should have the same authority to eradicate from suspected buildings "rum" joints by methods similar to those now authorized by statute in eliminating houses of prostitution. I am again proposing legislation to this effect whereby buildings may be declared by the courts to be nuisances and enjoined as such. Equity proceedings of this nature would produce as effective results

as the application of the so-called "padlock law" by the federal equity courts.

The problem of the suppression of the use of narcotic drugs is not local but international in scope. With federal and state laws enacted to regulate the handling, manufacture, transportation, storing, prescribing and use of narcotics, the police problem in relation to narcotic drugs is reduced to that of prevention of smuggling of narcotics and the arrest of both illegal distributors and addicts.

The principal narcotics used by addicts are opium, morphine, heroin and cocaine. The arrest of the drug addict in many cases is both humanitarian and economic, inasmuch as, upon reliable information, cocaine addicts being subject to violent hallucinations approaching a state of insanity are dangerous, and often adopt violent methods both in the commission of crime or when about to be placed under arrest.

Detection and apprehension of those engaged in narcotic drug distribution or consumption require extreme patience and ingenuity, inasmuch as narcotic peddlers or users, knowing that they are under the surveillance of the police, attempt to conceal their movements and methods. The police are handicapped by the fact also that many drug distributors are not drug addicts. Distribution of narcotic drugs in this city has been reduced to a favorable minimum, obtained because of the intelligent and conscientious work of the police in general and those especially assigned to narcotic drug work.

FIREARMS.

The use and display of firearms having become an important factor in the commission of serious crimes and having developed into a typically American practice, constant watch and careful supervision of the various sources of the sale and distribution of dangerous weapons is imperative. Possession and use of firearms, guns and other dangerous implements in many instances being necessary, imperative and lawful, and inasmuch as it is axiomatic that "every man's home is his castle," it is obvious that the proper means of safeguarding the homes of citizens should always be available. On the other hand, however, indiscriminate permission and promiscuous license to carry on the person or in vehicles dangerous weapons should be carefully avoided because of the apparent possibility of danger of great abuses arising therefrom. The

ability to obtain easily firearms and dangerous weapons by certain classes has resulted in the practice by undesirables of using dangerous weapons either to protect or pursue illegal businesses from rum-running to hold-ups. Pursuit of sport to encourage the use of firearms, pistols and other similar weapons on one hand is laudable and should be encouraged, but the right of citizens to safety and security should not be abrogated, diminished or endangered in order that a minority may be amused. If the rights and privileges of gun clubs and other sporting organizations are restricted through a general tightening of the laws relating to the possession or purchase of firearms, it may be unfortunate for the devotees of this particular pastime, but the rights of individuals must always be suspended or limited for the rights and safety of the majority. Promiscuous and indiscriminate sale of firearms, whether at wholesale or retail, should be strictly regulated. The legislature of Massachusetts last year, by constructive and effective legislation, aided governmental agencies endeavoring to limit and control the distribution of dangerous weapons, and remedial legislation enacted relative to the sale and purchase of firearms affords notable check to the police upon the indiscriminate sale of such merchandise.

Federal legislation is required, however, in the matter of firearms in transit by mail in interstate commerce and the importation of firearms from foreign countries. Naturally, considerable opposition to federal legislation upon this subject has developed. At the present time, several bills relative to firearms in interstate trade are in Congress in various stages of progress. Last year a conference was held in New York City at which police officials of the various eastern states gathered for the purpose of emphasizing and impressing upon Congress the necessity of immediate legislation upon the subject of the forbiddance of transit of firearms by mail and the importance of such legislation has been emphasized in many of the leading newspapers and periodicals of this country.

Several reputable mail-order houses, realizing the inevitable consequences of such unlimited and unchecked distribution of firearms by mail, have wisely discontinued the mails as a medium for the delivery of such articles. Unfortunately, other concerns engaged in selling firearms generally of foreign make, almost unexceptionally inferior in grade and cheap in price, have not the same perspective or viewpoint on this

subject, with the result that firearms may be obtained through the mail by irresponsible and often abnormal persons from such dealers with places of manufacture or business outside this Commonwealth. The eastern states have taken the initiative in this matter and are endeavoring, in the absence of federal legislation, to promote state legislation along these lines by campaigns of education in states which have not taken steps in legislative progress upon this subject. When impediments are placed in the way of a purchaser who, because of criminality, abnormality or juvenility is unfit to carry a firearm, serious crimes may be in many cases averted. In my opinion, legislation should be passed to correct a serious defect in the present law which allows ammunition to be sold to minors over the age of fifteen years. Under the present law of this state, a minor cannot obtain a permit to carry a firearm except an employee of a bank or a public utility corporation. The privilege accorded to this class of minors is granted because of the control which this stated type of employer naturally exercises over the person selected to be licensed to carry firearms, and because the licensee, although a minor, is a person who has been considered by responsible authorities to be a person fit to carry deadly weapons. I believe the law should be further changed so that no minor should be allowed to buy ammunition for firearms unless he also has a license to carry a firearm.

The solution of many desperate crimes by the police, while ordinarily difficult, is in many cases made more laborious and mystifying by the fact that the trail of the perpetrator, often wounded or injured in the commission of the crime, is frequently covered by medical assistance to the criminal rendered by physicians who either through indifference or design fail to notify the police of such aid. This statement is not an indictment of the medical profession, but inasmuch as every profession, trade or business has members not actuated by proper ethical motives, it is the unfortunate experience of the police to find that the medical profession is not free from shady practitioners. Legislation requiring physicians or persons controlling sanatoriums to report to the local police when aid has been rendered for wounds or burns caused by guns or firearms, in my opinion would aid the police in more rapidly detecting criminals. The legislature of New York last year passed similar legislation, and I believe that the reputable

medical practitioners or medical societies of this Commonwealth will not oppose legislation of this type, while the passage of such legislation will coercively control members of the medical profession whose type of practice is more or less under police surveillance.

In order to impress more deeply upon the understanding of those individuals who perpetrate crime, and to give the citizens of this state the satisfaction of knowing that their interests are paramount to those of criminals, I believe in the passage in this state of legislation similar to that which was passed in New York relative to the graduated scale of punishment of persons arrested in the commission of a felony while armed with a pistol or other dangerous weapon. According to reputable authorities, the passage of this legislation in New York demonstrated in a very short time that terror had been stricken into the hearts of criminals whose chief purpose was persistence in the practice of terrorizing peaceful citizens of the community.

TRAFFIC.

An efficient police department primarily prevents crime or, after crime has been committed, detects and apprehends the criminal offenders. Efficient management of private business corporations provides for future growth. Police departments necessarily must progress and coordinate with advancements in business. A traffic problem did not exist in Boston twenty years ago.¹ Today, proper and efficient control of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, not only because of advancement in business activities and the necessity of safeguarding the public, but because of the increasing number of police officers needed for traffic work, is an outstanding problem with which all municipal authorities are confronted.

The importance or magnitude of a traffic problem is rarely realized by the general public. Direction of traffic either by manual effort, beacons, lights, or synchronizing systems, presents one aspect of this problem. On the other hand, rational enforcement of the various traffic laws, rules or regulations cannot be accomplished by mechanical devices but requires personal service. Pertinent to the traffic problem, which in the last analysis means the orderly flow of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, the necessity of eliminating illegal and unnecessary parking of vehicles is apparent. Unrestrained and

uncontrolled parking of vehicles not only detrimentally affects the growth and development of business, but also seriously interferes with the operation of various governmental agencies engaged in the protection or safeguarding of both private and municipal property. Vehicular parking for an unlimited time on a thoroughfare which should be devoted to the passage of commercial vehicles is about as logical as dumping a cartload of paving blocks upon the same spot and forgetting to remove it.

Strict enforcement of traffic laws cannot be neglected inasmuch as orderly control of traffic spells prevention of accidents, the latter causing traffic tangles and consequent delays, and also unnecessarily requiring the service of police officers who are thus temporarily diverted from more important police duties.

During the past year, 2,235 vehicles were licensed as hackney carriages with 4,031 licensed drivers. As most of these vehicles are operated where traffic is densest, their control and supervision, not taking into consideration the additional work in the investigation of applications for licenses of hackney carriage drivers and the careful allocation and licensing of the various special stands for hackney vehicles, requires the constant supervision of a separate unit.

Automobiles temporarily appropriated for selfish reasons and subsequently abandoned, often in a damaged condition, in places obstructing traffic, place an additional burden upon the police. Records of this department show during the past year that approximately 3,700 automobiles were found abandoned in the streets of this city by the police.

Increase in school population and school buildings necessarily requires more police officers to protect school children at crossings. This obligation, with similar protection to the aged and infirm, is justly demanded from the police by the tax payers of this city. Boston, unlike some other cities, has not the advantage of laws against "jay walking." With the continual increase in the number of automobiles, pedestrian control by the police has become more arduous inasmuch as density of vehicular traffic produces greater density of pedestrian traffic as the more populous sections of this city are built around or in the vicinity of main arteries of travel.

Mechanical control of traffic is replacing to a great extent manual traffic direction. Education of the public to obedi-

ence to the operation of mechanical traffic signals, as expected, has been successful. In the working out of the traffic problem, knowledge of the various lighting systems in other cities of this country is valuable. The installation in this city of a system of synchronized lights directed under the progressive system, as an economic measure, cannot be delayed. The cost of installing a system of electrical traffic control under the present law requiring that the wires operating such a system shall be laid underground, would seem to be prohibitive. A possible solution of this problem could be effected if a system of electric traffic control were linked to the present plant of a public utility corporation operating with fixed conduits for wires.

During the past year twenty-four spot lights were installed, making a total of one hundred and twenty-three spot lights set up by this department for the protection of traffic officers. Experimental work also relative to the adoption of flood lights to eliminate the glare of the present spot lights has been carried on.

The two traffic divisions of this department were increased by the addition of eighty men from the additional 300 added to the department during the past year. At the present time, 47 men are assigned to enforcing the parking laws and other officers will be placed in the traffic divisions in the near future. The present personnel of these two divisions is 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 12 sergeants and 254 patrolmen. Continuous traffic service has been inaugurated.

I desire again to publicly thank Gifford LeClear, Esq., chairman of Committee on Street Traffic and Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Ellerton J. Brehaut, Esq., assistant secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for the valuable advice given me in the study of the traffic problems of this city and for their efficient service in the installation of beacons and lighting systems for the expedition of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

SALE BY THE POLICE OF UNCLAIMED OR ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Yearly increase in the number of automobiles registered in this state, a large percentage of which has been fairly estimated to enter Boston at some period of the license year, not only increases police work because of the necessity of directing

the same, but also increases the possibility of cars either being stolen deliberately for resale or misappropriated for temporary use and enjoyment. The number of cars abandoned on the streets of this city is increasing yearly. Many of these cars, because reported to the police as lost or stolen, can be promptly and readily restored to owners, but inasmuch as owners of cars so taken sometimes do not live in this city, temporary storage must be arranged by the police until the owner arrives after receiving notice to repossess.

Automobiles necessarily cannot be left out-of-doors in inclement weather and therefore many cars found abandoned must be stored in public garages. It is found that many abandoned cars are damaged in the illegal operation of the same, and the owners, incensed justifiably, sometimes refuse for this reason to repossess the cars from the garage in which they are stored in good faith by the police. Storage space must be paid for and the city of Boston should not be obliged to pay for the storage of cars when the owner is known and has been notified where his property may be located. Demands by the police to owners to repossess their property often have been met with refusal and as the law now stands, the owner of a stolen or abandoned car, placed in a garage by the police, may enjoy free storage for an entire winter season by refusing to repossess the same, with the city obligated for the payment of the storage.

The owner of an automobile which has been stolen or used unlawfully and found abandoned by the police, who refuses to repossess his property after receiving written notice of its location by the police, should, in all fairness, after at least six months from the time of receiving notice, lose the right to repossess the same, and the police department should have the authority and right to sell these cars in order to release the lien of the garage owner for the fair charge for storage thereon.

At the present time there is no space available in this department for the storage of a large number of cars and the increasing number of abandoned and lost cars necessarily, therefore, must be stored in private garages or warehouses.

CELERITY IN DISPATCHING POLICE INFORMATION.

Rapidity of interchange of important police information between police departments of this state is essential. Inasmuch as the means of rapid exchange is available either by telephone,

telegraph or special communicating systems, a system operated from a central distributing station either at the State House or at Police Headquarters, Boston, should be installed. A similar recommendation was made by me in my last three annual reports.

Important communications can be sent to the various units of this department in an exceptionally short time, but confining the rapid diffusion of police news to the confines of this city, in view of the present use of automobiles by criminals in the commission of crimes, is futile. Crime is seldom discovered upon its execution and delay in the disclosure of commission of serious crime permits many criminals using automobiles to be removed far from the scene of the crime soon after commission.

A central communicating system with antenna stretching to the boundaries of this state and with branches to the important cities and towns, should replace the present clumsy and cumbersome method of relaying important criminal information to adjacent or distant police departments. Police methods and systems should progress steadily and methods employed in the apprehension of criminals should be in advance of those used by criminals today in committing crime.

ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS.

The underlying principle of stable government is respect by its citizens for constituted law and authority. While individual freedom with its accompanying prerogatives of free speech and independence of action, guaranteed by the Constitution, must be carefully guarded in order that democratic government may exist, yet unlimited and unbridled license for personal activities produces disorder and chaos.

In Great Britain the police on duty without firearms represent the Sovereign and malicious attacks upon police officers carry rapid and severe punishment. In this country, unfortunately, respect for authority does not always obtain. Delay of trial and sympathy for the criminal with outspoken disrespect, antipathy and contempt for the police often produce judicial travesties.

The police are human and therefore err, but without the protecting screen of a police department, anarchy ensues. Unlimited excoriation and abuse of police departments by intelligent persons because of weaknesses or abuses of individual

members tend to break down the fabric of the system and offer to the criminal and undesirable, favorable manna for their mental nourishment.

Our Honor Roll for the year consists of one officer murdered in cold blood by youthful desperadoes, and three police officers murderously assaulted by criminals armed with fire-arms.

As a tribute to the memory of members of this Department who heroically died in the performance of their duties, annually, on Memorial Day, bronze markers appropriately inscribed have been placed upon their graves. These markers stand as mute evidence of the bravery and valor of men unnecessarily sacrificed that the lives and property of the citizens of Boston might be protected.

PLANT.

During the past year steam heating systems were installed in the station houses of Divisions 14 and 17, and the heating apparatus of all other station houses thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and made ready for service.

Work in cleaning and painting was done in Stations 12 and 7 and a new system of lighting was installed in the latter building.

The usual repairs were made on the harbor boats *Guardian*, *E. U. Curtis*, and *Argus*. The steamer *Watchman*, thoroughly rebuilt, is now in condition for a twenty-four-hour day service for a number of years.

Two new motor prison vans and a patrol wagon to serve as replacements were purchased and placed in commission.

Eight additional police ambulances were requested by me from the Mayor, through the Board of Municipal Emergencies. I have made provision in the Department estimates for 1927 for these additional ambulances and I hope, if they are allowed, to put them into commission during the coming year.

A traffic booth with a synchronized system of lights was installed at the junction of Massachusetts Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue.

The present antiquated and unsanitary station houses of Divisions 3, 4 and 5 should be replaced by modern structures.

The Mayor has been requested by me to allow Division 14 and Division 11, respectively, to occupy the premises now used for court purposes in the Brighton and Dorchester dis-

tricts after these courts are installed in their new buildings in said districts. This additional space is urgently needed inasmuch as the number of officers assigned to these two divisions has been materially increased.

I have also discussed with the Mayor the necessity of a large central garage where both the cars of this Department and cars found abandoned by the police may be stored and thus eliminate the unnecessary large expenditure for storage in private and public garages and storehouses.

The new police headquarters building situated at Berkeley and Stuart streets was dedicated on November 22, 1926. This building is seven stories in height above the street with basement and sub-basement. The exterior is treated in Italian Renaissance style with limestone on the Berkeley and Stuart street façades and a light-colored brick on Stanhope Street and the Court. The interior with regard to rooms, corridors, and stair towers is of modern office building design with sanitary floors and fireproof construction throughout. The building is heated by return tubular boilers supplied by oil for fuel. The main façade is on Berkeley Street set back from the lot line about twenty feet. The Stuart Street façade is on the property line at the sidewalk and adjoins the present building of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The cornerstone of the building was laid August 25, 1925, with appropriate ceremonies.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT A. WILSON,

Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.

THE DEPARTMENT.

The police department is at present constituted as follows:—

Police Commissioner. Secretary. 2

The Police Force.

Superintendent	1	Lieutenants	42
Deputy superintendents	3	Sergeants	166
Chief inspector	1	Patrolmen	2,004
Captains	30		
Inspectors	27	Total	2,275
Inspector of carriages (lieutenant)	1		

Signal Service.

Director	1	Linemen	6
Foreman	1	Driver	1
Signalmen	6		
Mechanics	3	Total	18

Employees of the Department.

Clerks	23	Chauffeurs	3
Stenographers	13	Assistant property clerk	1
Matrons (house of detention)	5	Foreman of stable	1
Matrons (station houses)	5	Hostlers	12
Engineers on police steamers	3	Janitors	32
Firemen on police steamers	8	Janitresses	20
Firemen	5	Telephone operators	3
Auto repair shop foreman	1	Tailor	1
Auto repair shop mechanic	1	Painters	4
Repairmen	2	Steamfitter	1
Superintendent of building	1		
Elevator operators	5	Total	150

Recapitulation.

Police Commissioner and Secretary	2
Police force	2,275
Signal service	18
Employees	150
Grand total	2,445

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES.

The distribution of the police force is shown by Table I. During the year 449 patrolmen were appointed; 1 patrolman reinstated; 22 patrolmen discharged; 47 patrolmen resigned (26 while charges were pending), and 1 patrolman was transferred to the Department of Public Utilities; 1 chief inspector, 1 inspector, 6 lieutenants, 2 sergeants and 18 patrolmen were retired on pension; 1 captain, 1 inspector, 2 sergeants and 7 patrolmen died. (See Tables II, III, IV.)

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED WHILE ON DUTY.

The following statement shows the number of police officers injured while on duty during the past year, the number of duties lost by them on account thereof, and the causes of the injuries.

HOW INJURED.	Number of Men Injured.	Number of Duties Lost.
In arresting prisoners	53	418
In pursuing criminals	14	45
By cars and other vehicles	71	635
Various other causes	80	700
Total	218	1,798

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The total number of arrests, counting each arrest as that of a separate person, was 84,273 as against 83,145 the preceding year, being an increase of 1,128. The percentage of decrease and increase was as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Offences against the person	Decrease 3.89
Offences against property committed with violence	Decrease 4.00
Offences against property committed without violence	Decrease 3.23
Malicious offences against property	Decrease 16.56
Forgery and offences against the currency	Decrease 30.85
Offences against the license laws	Decrease 16.54
Offences against chastity, morality, etc.	Decrease 5.58
Offences not included in the foregoing	Increase 3.75

There were 12,502 persons arrested on warrants and 51,707 without warrants; 20,064 persons were summoned by the courts; 80,868 persons were held for trial; 3,405 were released from custody. The number of males arrested was 78,849; of females, 5,424; of foreigners, 26,662, or approximately 31.63 per cent; of minors, 8,464. Of the total number arrested, 21,569, or 25.59 per cent, were nonresidents. (See Tables X, XI.)

The average amount of fines imposed by the courts for the five years from 1922 to 1926, inclusive, was \$312,344.66; in 1926 it was \$391,169.50; or \$78,824 more than the average.

The average number of days' attendance at court was 47,691; in 1926 it was 50,674, or 2,983 more than the average.

The average amount of witness fees earned was \$15,277.55; in 1926 it was \$14,593.60, or \$683.95 less than the average. (See Table XIII.)

Drunkennness.

In the arrests for drunkenness the average per day was 106. There were 938 more persons arrested than in 1925, an increase of 2.47 per cent; 23.40 per cent of the arrested persons were nonresidents and 38.40 per cent were of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

The nativity of the prisoners was as follows:—

United States	57,611	East Indies	4
British Provinces	4,063	West Indies	86
Ireland	8,647	Turkey	50
England	674	South America	61
France	108	Switzerland	9
Germany	239	Belgium	46
Italy	3,919	Armenia	109
Russia	3,542	Africa	7
China	243	Hungary	10
Greece	526	Asia	4
Sweden	728	Arabia	5
Scotland	458	Mexico	6
Spain	75	Japan	6
Norway	234	Syria	189
Poland	1,119	Roumania	2
Australia	17	Lithuania	695
Austria	152	India	1
Portugal	344	Egypt	1
Finland	159	Albania	7
Denmark	88	Cuba	1
Holland	24		
Wales	4	Total	84,273

The number of arrests for the year was 84,273, being an increase of 1,128 over last year, and 3,129 more than the average for the past five years. There were 38,882 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 938 more than last year, and 284 more than the average for the past five years. Of the arrests for drunkenness this year, there was an increase of 2.91 per cent in males and a decrease of 7.49 per cent in females from last year. (See Tables XI, XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year (84,273), 475 were for violation of the city ordinances; that is to say that one arrest in 177 was for such offence, or .56 per cent.

Sixty and twenty-nine hundredths per cent of the persons taken into custody were between the ages of twenty and forty. (See Table XI.)

The number of persons punished by fines was 27,281, and the fines amounted to \$391,169.50. (See Table XIII.)

One hundred twenty-nine persons were committed to the State Prison, 2,807 to the House of Correction, 36 to the Women's Prison, 88 to the Reformatory prison, and 1,620 to other institutions. The total years of imprisonment were 1 life, 2,282 years, 10 months (320 sentences indefinite); the total number of days' attendance at court by officers was 50,674, and the witness fees earned by them amounted to \$14,593.60.

The value of the property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$271,247.90.

Eight witnesses were detained at station houses, 186 were accommodated with lodgings, a decrease of 27 over last year. There was a decrease of 10.62 per cent in the number of sick and injured persons assisted, and an increase of about 14.46 per cent in the number of lost children cared for.

The average amount of property stolen in and about the city for the five years from 1922 to 1926, inclusive, was \$1,967,475.64, in 1926 it was \$1,803,519.18, or \$163,956.46 less than the average. The amount of property stolen in and out of the city, which was recovered by the Boston police, was \$2,214,100.62 as against \$2,804,798.15 last year, or \$590,697.53 less.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

The "identification room" now contains 67,085 photographs, 55,706 of which are photographs with Bertillon measurements,

a system used by the Department since November 30, 1898. In accordance with the Revised Laws, chapter 225, section 18, and with the General Laws, chapter 127, sections 27 to 29, both inclusive, we are allowed photographs with Bertillon measurements taken of the convicts in the State Prison and Reformatory, a number of which have been added to our Bertillon cabinets. This, together with the adoption of the system by the Department in 1898, is and will continue to be of great assistance in the identification of criminals. A large number of important identifications have thus been made during the year for this and other police departments, through which the sentences in many instances have been materially increased. The records of 943 criminals have been added to the records of this Bureau, which now contains a total of 47,051. The number of cases reported at this office which have been investigated during the year is 40,111. There are 43,256 cases reported on the assignment books kept for this purpose, and reports made on these cases are filed away for future reference. The system of indexing adopted by this Bureau for the use of the Department now contains a list of records, histories, photographs, dates of arrests, etc., of about 212,000 persons. There are also "histories and press clippings" now numbering 9,330 made by this Bureau, in envelope form, for police reference.

The finger-print system of identification which was adopted in June, 1906, has progressed in a satisfactory manner, and with it the identification of criminals is facilitated. It has become very useful in tracing criminals and furnishing corroborating evidence in many instances.

The statistics of the work of this branch of the service are included in the statement of the general work of the Department, but as the duties are of a special character, the following statement will be of interest: —

Number of persons arrested, principally for felonies	2,723
Fugitives from justice from other States, arrested and delivered to officers from those States	41
Number of cases investigated	40,111
Number of extra duties performed	2,228
Number of cases of homicide and supposed homicide investigated and evidence prepared for trial in court	204
Number of cases of abortion and supposed abortion investigated and evidence prepared for court	17
Number of days spent in court by police officers	2,496

Number of years' imprisonment imposed by court 195 years, 11 months
 Amount of stolen property recovered \$503,885.62
 Number of photographs added to identification room . . . 1,078

OFFICER DETAILED TO ASSIST MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The officer detailed to assist the medical examiners reports having investigated 816 cases of death from the following causes:—

Abortion	8	Machinery	4
Alcoholism	21	Natural causes	321
Asphyxiation	2	Poison	52
Automobiles	6	Railway (street)	2
Bicycle	1	Railroad (steam)	18
Burns	25	Stillborn	8
Drowning	27	Suffocation	9
Elevators	12	Suicide	47
Explosion	1	Teams	2
Falls	57	Homicide	187
Falling objects	5		
Kicked by horse	1	Total	816

On 268 of the above cases inquests were held.

Of the total number the following homicides were prosecuted in the courts:—

Alcoholism	2	Railway (street)	17
Automobiles	133	Shot by police officer	2
Elevators	1	Struck by police officer's club	1
Infanticide	1	Suicides	2
Manslaughter	12	Teams	3
Murder	12		
Natural causes	1	Total	187

LOST, ABANDONED AND STOLEN PROPERTY.

On December 1, 1925, there were 1,825 articles of lost, stolen or abandoned property in the custody of the property clerk; 1,661 were received during the year; 463 pieces were sold at public auction and the proceeds, \$1,477.63, were turned over to the chief clerk; 3 lots were sold as perishable and the proceeds, \$34.88, turned over to the chief clerk; 402 packages were destroyed as worthless or sold as junk and the proceeds, \$366.50, turned over to the chief clerk; and 108 packages were returned to owners, finders or administrators, leaving 2,510 packages on hand.

LARCENY OF AUTOMOBILES AND UNLAWFUL APPROPRIATION
OF AUTOMOBILES OR USING WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

The following table shows the number of prosecutions and dispositions for these offences for the year ending November 30, 1926:—

Larceny of Automobiles.

Number of arrests	233
Final dispositions:	
Not guilty and discharged	65
Fined	3
Sentenced to a penal or other institution	57
Probation	42
Sentence suspended	6
On file	7
Turned over to police of other cities	11
Still pending	40
Defaulted	1
Dismissed for want of prosecution	1
Total	233

Unlawful Appropriation of Automobiles or Using Without Authority.

Number of arrests	187
Final dispositions:	
Not guilty and discharged	26
Fined	14
Sentenced to a penal or other institution	71
Probation	41
Sentence suspended	7
On file	7
Turned over to police of other cities	8
Still pending	13
Total	187

VIOLATIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIQUOR LAW.

The following table shows the number of prosecutions and dispositions for this offence for the year ending November 30, 1926: —

Number of arrests	3,657
Final dispositions:	
Not guilty and discharged	903
Fined	1,819
Fined and sentenced to jail or house of correction	105
Sentenced to jail or house of correction	43
Probation	202
Sentenced to jail or house of correction (sentence suspended)	145
On file	172
Turned over to police of other cities	5
Still pending	251
Defaulted	12
Total	3,657

SPECIAL EVENTS.

The following is a list of special events transpiring during the year and gives the number of police detailed for duty at each: —

1925.	Men.
Dec. 24, Boston Common, Christmas Eve	27
1926.	
Jan. 6, Mechanics Building, Boston Police ball	201
Jan. 16, Billings Field, skating carnival	11
Jan. 30, Sullivan Square playground, skating carnival	11
Feb. 7, Army Base, public inspection of S.S. <i>Leviathan</i>	12
Feb. 10, Mechanics Building, Firemen's ball	40
Feb. 16, Funeral of Patrolman Phillip J. Aschoff	36
Feb. 22, State House, Governor's reception	56
Mar. 17, State Street, Evacuation day exercises	34
Mar. 17, South Boston, Evacuation day parade	288
April 10, Cathedral road race	54
April 19, Marathon race	413
April 19, Patriotic exercises and parade	69
May 9, Boston Common, Mother's Day exercises	27
May 19, Cathedral of the Holy Cross, services	21
May 23, Fenway Park, memorial services	53
May 30, At city cemeteries	29
May 30, Franklin Field, field day of Jewish Welfare Association	16
May 31, At city cemeteries	29

1926.		Men.
May 31,	Work Horse parade	44
June 5,	Boston Common, Boston <i>Traveler</i> marble contest	16
June 5,	Dorchester day, band concerts	45
June 7,	Parade, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company	188
June 13,	Boston Common, Flag day exercises	21
June 13,	Franklin Field, women's athletic meet	21
June 16,	Charlestown, eve of Bunker Hill day	137
June 17,	South Station, departure of persons to Eucharistic Congress	22
June 17,	Charlestown, Bunker Hill day parade and fireworks	371
June 17,	Brookline, Eastern Horse Club races	48
June 19,	Brookline, Eastern Horse Club races	48
June 20,	Franklin Field, women's athletic meet	36
July 5,	Independence Day, Franklin Field	25
July 5,	Independence Day, Boston Common, afternoon and evening	228
July 5,	Independence day, Charlesbank, athletic contests	50
July 10,	Funeral of Captain James F. Hickey	78
July 17,	Strike of milk wagon drivers	58
July 18,	Strike of milk wagon drivers	79
July 19,	Strike of milk wagon drivers	82
July 20,	Strike of milk wagon drivers	114
July 21,	Strike of milk wagon drivers	63
July 22,	Strike of milk wagon drivers	61
July 23,	Strike of milk wagon drivers	62
July 23,	Funeral of Sergeant Michael T. Trayers	24
July 24,	Strike of milk wagon drivers	21
Aug. 19,	Funeral of Sergeant John J. Flynn	24
Aug. 25,	Parade, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Mystic Shrine	473
Aug. 26,	Parade, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Mystic Shrine	466
Sept. 6,	Parade, Labor Day	498
Sept. 14,	State Primaries	820
Oct. 2,	Bulletin boards, world's series baseball	74
Oct. 2,	Stadium, Harvard-Geneva football game	61
Oct. 3,	Bulletin boards, baseball	12
Oct. 5,	Bulletin boards, baseball	74
Oct. 6,	Bulletin boards, baseball	74
Oct. 7,	Bulletin boards, baseball	74
Oct. 9,	Bulletin boards, baseball	74
Oct. 9,	Stadium, Harvard-Holy Cross football game	71
Oct. 9,	Braves Field, professional football	17
Oct. 10,	Bulletin boards, baseball	12
Oct. 12,	Braves Field, Boston College-Fordham football game	17
Oct. 12,	Annual Dress Parade and Review of the Boston Police Regiment, composed of superior officers, officers of rank and patrolmen. The regiment was divided into three battalions of eight companies each, in command of a major, so designated. To each battalion was assigned a military band, one of which was the Boston Police	

Department Traffic Band. The regiment included a sergeant and twenty men mounted on department horses, a colonel commanding, with his adjutant and staff, officers from the respective police divisions and units in military company formation, shot-gun companies, patrolmen with Thompson sub-machine guns, a motorcycle unit, and a machine gun unit mounted on automobiles. The regiment was reviewed at City Hall by His Honor the Mayor; at the State House by His Excellency Governor-Alvan T. Fuller, and on the Parade Grounds of the Common by His Excellency the Governor and the Police Commissioner, Hon. Herbert

A. Wilson	1,457
Oct. 12, Detail on line of parade on Boston Common	110
Oct. 12, Fenway Park, schoolboy football game	13
Oct. 12, Parade of Sons of Italy	159
Oct. 16, Harvard-William and Mary football game	50
Oct. 23, Stadium, Harvard-Dartmouth football game	90
Oct. 23, Bulletin boards, football returns	54
Oct. 30, Stadium, Harvard-Tufts football game	52
Oct. 30, Braves Field, Boston College-West Virginia football game	14
Oct. 30, Gilchrist Building, dedication aviation beacon	21
Oct. 30, Tremont Temple, Republican rally	27
Nov. 2, State election	820
Nov. 2, Bulletin boards, election returns	72
Nov. 6, Stadium, Harvard-Princeton football game	81
Nov. 6, Bulletin boards, football returns	38
Nov. 11, Armistice Day parade	325
Nov. 13, Stadium, Harvard-Brown football game	81
Nov. 13, Fenway Park, Boston College-Haskell football game	20
Nov. 20, Bulletin boards, football returns	76
Nov. 22, Dedication new police headquarters	23
Nov. 25, Fenway Park, morning, schoolboy football game	25
Nov. 25, Fenway Park, afternoon, Knights of Columbus football game	22
Nov. 27, Braves Field, Boston College-Holy Cross football game	70

MISSING PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of persons lost or runaway during the year:—

Total number reported	954
Total number found	868
Total number still missing	86

Age and Sex of Such Persons.

	MISSING.		FOUND.		STILL MISSING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	246	41	246	41	—	—
Over 15 years, under 21 years	187	170	155	155	32	15
Over 21 years	217	93	193	78	24	15
Totals	650	304	594	274	56	30

Record of all Automobiles Reported Stolen in Boston for the Year ending November 30, 1926.

	Stolen.	Recovered during Month.	Recovered Later.	Not Recovered.
1925.				
December . . .	451	407	15	29
1926.				
January . . .	419	381	8	30
February . . .	242	217	9	16
March . . .	358	304	21	33
April . . .	334	298	12	24
May . . .	375	303	19	53
June . . .	334	273	13	48
July . . .	408	330	25	53
August . . .	412	357	15	40
September . . .	405	351	13	41
October . . .	500	452	12	36
November . . .	526	469	—	57
Totals . . .	4,764	4,142	162	460

Record of Used Cars Reported to this Department by Licensed Dealers in the Same.

	1924-1925 Bought by Dealers.	Sold by Dealers.	Sold by Indi- viduals.	1925-1926 Bought by Dealers.	Sold by Dealers.	Sold by Indi- viduals.
December	1,902	1,530	719	2,482	1,763	895
January	1,670	1,336	652	2,252	1,704	814
February	1,845	1,617	520	1,485	1,346	459
March	2,814	2,439	1,036	2,241	2,137	1,121
April	3,581	3,059	1,325	3,865	3,731	1,585
May	3,228	3,359	1,326	4,003	4,105	1,745
June	4,363	3,197	1,260	3,529	3,910	1,480
July	3,386	3,095	1,203	3,793	3,338	1,460
August	2,892	2,378	1,000	3,001	2,560	1,321
September	2,731	2,028	1,045	2,912	2,505	1,178
October	3,178	2,333	1,153	2,963	2,281	1,396
November	2,814	2,155	843	3,191	2,486	1,173
Totals	34,404	28,526	12,082	35,717	31,866	14,627

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Abandoned children cared for	10	18	9
Accidents reported	6,761	6,154	6,275
Buildings found open and made secure	3,592	3,070	3,261
Cases investigated	89,599	83,333	78,977
Dangerous buildings reported	29	11	32
Dangerous chimneys reported	11	14	11
Dead bodies recovered	55	54	40
Dead bodies cared for	258	321	335
Defective cesspools reported	76	46	30
Defective drains and vaults reported	3	16	14

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS — *Concluded.*

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported .	13	6	4
Defective gas pipes reported . . .	24	25	35
Defective hydrants reported . . .	61	78	111
Defective lamps reported . . .	10,797	8,919	9,077
Defective sewers reported . . .	114	789	99
Defective sidewalks and streets reported .	8,042	7,510	8,090
Defective water pipes reported . . .	104	1,013	163
Disturbances suppressed . . .	425	308	470
Extra duties performed . . .	38,153	43,386	39,583
Fire alarms given . . .	3,429	3,268	2,633
Fires extinguished . . .	1,684	1,502	1,562
Insane persons taken in charge . .	439	383	332
Intoxicated persons assisted . . .	21	15	30
Lost children restored . . .	1,611	1,293	1,480
Persons rescued from drowning . .	20	11	14
Sick and injured persons assisted . .	8,246	7,312	6,535
Stray teams reported and put up . .	71	46	65
Street obstructions removed . . .	949	3,304	2,541
Water running to waste reported . .	608	574	462
Witnesses detained . . .	15	8	8

INSPECTOR OF CLAIMS.

The officer detailed to assist the committee on claims and law department in investigating claims against the city for alleged damage of various kinds reports that he investigated 2,488 cases, 3 of which were on account of damage done by dogs.

Other Services Performed.

Number of cases investigated	2,488
Number of witnesses examined	12,430
Number of notices served	7,478
Number of permissions granted (to speak to police officers regarding accidents and to examine police records)	8,190
Number of days in court	228
Number of cases settled on recommendation from this office	98
Collected for damage to the city's property and bills paid to repair same	\$2,528

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The house of detention for women is located in the court house, Somerset Street. All the women arrested in the city proper and in the Charlestown, South Boston and Roxbury Crossing districts are taken to the house of detention in a van provided for the purpose. They are then held in charge of the matron until the next session of the court before which they are to appear. If sentenced to imprisonment, they are returned to the house of detention, and from there conveyed to the jail or institution to which they have been sentenced.

During the year 3,265 were committed for the following:—

Drunkenness	1,324
Larceny	483
Night walking	58
Fornication	155
Idle and disorderly	101
Assault and battery	22
Adultery	26
Violation of liquor law	52
Keeping house of ill fame	26
Various other causes	368
Total	2,615

Recommitments.

From Municipal court	214
From County jail	436
Grand total	3,265

POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Boxes.

The total number of boxes in use is 515. Of these 345 are connected with the underground system and 170 with the overhead.

Miscellaneous Work.

During the year the employees of this service responded to 1,848 trouble calls; inspected 515 signal boxes, 18 signal desks and 955 batteries; repaired 193 box movements, 68 registers, 90 polar box bells, 65 locks, 65 time stamps, 10 stable motors, 8 stable registers, 14 vibrator bells, 9 relays, 11 pole changers and 9 electric fans, besides repairing all bell and electric light work at headquarters and the various stations. There have been made 45 plungers, 53 complete box fittings, 51 line blocks, 55 automatic hooks, 3 stable boards and a large amount of small work done which cannot be classified. One new signal box was installed on Division 13 and two on Division 17.

The police signal service now has charge of 123 reflector spotlights, which have been installed by the Commissioner for the regulation of traffic, also 3 signal towers.

Most of the prescribed district for 1925 and 1926 affecting this Department was in South Boston. Cable has been bought but has not been installed. Box outlets and pole connections were laid in the summer of 1926, but on account of the underground and other trouble, both this Department and the Fire Department have not been able to "pull in" cable together. This work should be done later this season or early next spring.

Greatly increased use of the automatic answer-back signals has put added strain on register contacts and other working parts and the registers have to be constantly repaired. Measures are being taken to prolong their life until such time as some one can be found to build new and suitable ones. The signal desk at Division 4 has been rebuilt and refitted.

There are in use in the signal service: 1 White truck, 1 Ford sedan and 1 Ford truck.

During the year the automobile patrol wagons made 53,432 runs, covering an aggregate distance of 98,431 miles. There were 36,661 prisoners conveyed to the station houses, 3,705 runs were made to take injured or insane persons to station houses, hospitals or their homes and 379 runs were made to take lost children to station houses. There were 2,869 runs to fires and 698 runs for liquor seizures. During the year there were 515 signal boxes in use arranged on 72 battery circuits and 72 telephone circuits; 609,328 telephone messages and 4,426,607 "on duty" calls were sent over the lines.

The following list comprises the property in the signal service at the present time:—

18 signal desks.	224,140 feet overhead cable.
72 circuits.	21,220 feet of duct.
515 street signal boxes.	66 manholes.
14 stable call boards.	1 White truck.
78 test boxes.	1 Ford truck.
955 cells of battery.	1 Ford sedan.
622,017 feet underground cable.	

HARBOR SERVICE.

The special duties performed by the police of Division 8, comprising the harbor and the islands therein, were as follows:—

Value of property recovered, consisting of boats, rigging, float stages, etc.	\$43,194 90
Vessels from foreign ports boarded	721
Vessels ordered from the channel	339
Vessels removed from the channel by police steamers	3
Assistance rendered	107
Assistance rendered wharfinger	1
Permits granted to discharge cargoes from vessels at anchor	32
Obstructions removed from the channel	58
Alarms of fire on water front attended	19
Boats challenged	1,070
Sick and injured persons assisted	2
Dead bodies recovered	18
Person rescued from drowning	1
Vessels assigned to anchorage	750
Cases investigated	318
Permits issued to transport and deliver fuel oil in harbor	392
Boats searched for contraband	1,070

The number of vessels that arrived in this port was 7,888, 6,321 of which were from domestic ports, 596 from the British Provinces in Canada, and 971 from foreign ports. Of the latter 711 were steamers, 9 were motor vessels and 1 schooner.

A patrol service was maintained in Dorchester Bay from June 15 to October 18, 1926.

The launch *E. U. Curtis* cruised nightly from Castle Island to Neponset Bridge. Twenty-six cases were investigated, 8 boats were challenged for contraband, 1 obstruction removed from the channel, assistance rendered to 12 boats in distress by reason of disabled engines, stress of weather, etc., and towing them with the persons aboard to a place of safety, 1 dead body recovered from the water, 6 arrests for larceny and 3 yachts ordered from the channel.

HORSES.

On the 30th of November, 1925, there were 32 horses in the service. During the year one was purchased and one humanely killed. At the present time there are 32 in the service as shown by Table VIII.

VEHICLE SERVICE.

Automobiles.

There are 65 automobiles in the service at the present time; 18 attached to headquarters; one at the house of detention, used as a woman's van and kept at Division 4; 11 in the city proper and attached to Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; four in the South Boston district, attached to Divisions 6 and 12; two in the East Boston district, attached to Division 7; four in the Roxbury district, attached to Divisions 9 and 10; two in the Dorchester district, attached to Division 11; two in the Jamaica Plain district, attached to Division 13; two in the Brighton district, attached to Division 14; two in the Charlestown district, attached to Division 15; four in the Back Bay and Fenway, attached to Division 16; two in the West Roxbury district, attached to Division 17; two in the Hyde Park district, attached to Division 18; two in the Mattapan district, attached to Division 19; two assigned for use of the traffic divisions and five unassigned. (See page 36.)

Cost of Running Automobiles.

Repairs	\$15,628 00
Tires	3,851 81
Gasoline	11,964 89
Oil	1,850 20
Storage	3,292 32
License fees	278 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$36,865 22

Ambulances.

The Department is equipped with an ambulance at Division 1 and combination automobiles (patrol and ambulance) in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, and there are five unassigned.

During the year ambulances responded to calls to convey sick and injured persons to the following places:—

City Hospital	2,447
City Hospital (Relief Station, Haymarket Square)	1,244
City Hospital (Relief Station, East Boston District)	166
Calls where services were not required	91
Massachusetts General Hospital	74
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	62
Psychopathic Hospital	55
Home	40
Morgue	31
Carney Hospital	20
Police station houses	16
Forest Hills Hospital	10
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	8
United States Veterans Hospital	6
Faulkner Hospital	5
Beth Israel Hospital	4
Boston State Hospital	4
Commonwealth Hospital	3
Cambridge Relief Hospital	2
Chelsea Naval Hospital	2
Homeopathic Hospital	1
New England Baptist Hospital	1
New England Hospital	1
Strong Hospital	1
Total	4,294

List of Vehicles Used by the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Auto Ambulance.	Combination Auto Ambulance.	Other Wagons.	Ambulances.	Motor Vans.	Motorcycles.	Motorcycle Sidecars.	Totals.
Headquarters . .	-	-	-	16	2	-	-	18
Division 1 . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	5
Division 2 . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Division 3 . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Division 4 . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Division 5 . .	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
Division 6 . .	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	4
Division 7 . .	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	7
Division 9 . .	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	6
Division 10 . .	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	5
Division 11 . .	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	8
Division 12 . .	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	6
Division 13 . .	-	1	-	1	-	7	2	11
Division 14 . .	-	1	-	1	-	8	3	13
Division 15 . .	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	6
Division 16 . .	-	1	-	3	-	9	3	16
Division 17 . .	-	1	-	1	-	8	2	12
Division 18 . .	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	6
Division 19 . .	-	1	-	1	-	6	2	10
Division 20 . .	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	5
Division 21 . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Joy Street Stable .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Unassigned . .	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Totals . . .	1	23	3	37	4	64	27	159

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

During the year there were 2,241¹ carriage licenses granted, being an increase of 472 as compared with last year; 2,225 motor carriages were licensed, being an increase of 484 compared with last year.

There have been 16 horse-drawn carriages licensed during the year.

There were 407 articles consisting of umbrellas, coats, handbags, etc., left in carriages during the year, which were turned over to the inspector; 50 of these were restored to the owners, and the balance placed in the custody of the lost property bureau.

The following statement gives details concerning public hackney carriages, as well as licenses to drive the same:—

Number of applications for carriage licenses received	2,378
Number of carriages licensed	2,235
Number of licenses transferred	158
Number of licenses canceled	45
Number of licenses revoked	5
Number of licenses suspended	122
Number of applications for carriage licenses rejected	136
Number of applications for carriage licenses reconsidered and granted	26
Number of carriages inspected	2,235
Applications for drivers' licenses reported upon	4,136
Number of complaints against drivers investigated	235
Number of days spent in court	7
Articles left in carriages reported by citizens	19
Articles left in carriages reported by drivers	407
Drivers' applications for licenses rejected	105
Drivers' applications for licenses reconsidered and granted	20
Drivers' licenses granted	4,031

Since July 1, 1914, the Police Commissioner has assigned to persons or corporations licensed to set up and use hackney carriages, places designated as special stands for such licensed carriages, and there have been issued in the year ending November 30, 1926, 1,459 such special stands.

Of these special stands, there have been 60 canceled or revoked, 38 transferred and 97 suspended.

There have been 482 applications for special stands rejected, 33 of which were reconsidered and granted and 35 applications rejected for transfer of special stands.

¹ Six canceled for nonpayment.

² One held for cause.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILES.

During the year ending November 30, 1926, there have been issued licenses for 63 sight-seeing automobiles and 32 special stands for them.

There have been rejected 1 application for a sight-seeing automobile and 3 applications for special stands.

There have been 231 operators' licenses granted.

WAGON LICENSES.

Licenses are granted to persons or corporations to set up and use trucks, wagons or other vehicles to convey merchandise from place to place within the city for hire. During the year 4,594 applications for such licenses were received; 4,592 of these were granted and 2 rejected.

Of these licenses 84 were subsequently canceled for non-payment of license fee, 17 for other causes, and 22 transferred to new locations. (See Tables XIV, XVI.)

LISTING WORK IN BOSTON, ETC.

YEAR.	Canvass.	YEAR.	Canvass.
1903 ¹	181,045	1915	220,883
1904	193,195	1916 ³	—
1905	194,547	1917	221,207
1906	195,446	1918	224,012
1907	195,900	1919	227,466
1908	201,255	1920	235,248
1909	201,391	1921 ⁴	480,783
1910 ²	203,603	1922	480,106
1911	206,825	1923	477,547
1912	214,178	1924	485,677
1913	215,388	1925	489,478
1914	219,364		

¹ 1903 to 1909, both inclusive, listing was on May 1.

² 1910 listing changed to April 1.

³ 1916 listing done by Board of Assessors.

⁴ 1921 law changed to include women in listing.

The following shows the total number of persons listed in April of the present year: —

Male	241,616
Female	251,799
Total	493,415

Listing Expenses.

The expenses of listing residents, not including the services rendered by members of the police force, were as follows: —

Advertising and printing	\$39,985 35
Clerical services	24,708 00
Stationery	305 99
Interpreters	262 52
Telephone	10 25
Table	12 41
Total	\$65,284 52

Number of Policemen Employed in Listing.

April 1	1,224
April 2	1,185
April 3	956
April 5	491
April 6	221
April 7	26
April 8	4

POLICE WORK ON JURY LISTS.

The police department under the provisions of chapter 348, Acts of 1907, assisted the Election Commissioners in ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposed for jury service. The police findings in 1926 may be summarized as follows: —

	1926.
Dead or could not be found in Boston	1,213
Physically incapacitated	235
Convicted of crime	143
Unfit for various reasons	606
Apparently fit	4,898
Total	7,095

SPECIAL POLICE.

Special police are appointed to serve without pay from the city, on a written application of any officer or board in charge of a department of the city of Boston, or on the application of any responsible corporation or person, to be liable for the official misconduct of the person appointed.

During the year ending November 30, 1926, there were 1,550 special police officers appointed; 21 applications for appointment were refused for cause and 3 appointments revoked.

Appointments were made on applications received as follows: —

From United States Government	26
From State departments	3
From city departments	347
From county of Suffolk	15
From railroad corporations	111
From other corporations and associations	792
From theatres and other places of amusement	228
From private institutions	19
From churches	9
Total	1,550

RAILROAD POLICE.

There were 20 persons appointed railroad policemen during the year, 18 of whom were employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad and 2 of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

CONDUCTORS, MOTORMEN AND STARTERS OF STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES.

During the year licenses of conductors, motormen and starters of the street railway companies hereinafter listed, were cancelled for various causes.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company, with the approval of the Police Commissioner, inaugurated a system to have many of its employees already licensed both as "Conductors" and "Motormen" transferred to licenses as "Conductor-Motorman."

The purpose of the Elevated Railway Company in doing this was that they could issue an operator's badge, so called, to each "Conductor-Motorman," who would then bear on

his uniform but one badge and number instead of two as heretofore.

An additional purpose was that such "Conductor-Motor-man" would be available for the operation of a one-man car, or on either end of a two-man car.

Cancellations and Transfers.

	Canceled.	Transferred.
Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company .	32	—
Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company	16	—
Boston Elevated Railway Company	233	2,198
Totals	281	2,198

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of applications for miscellaneous licenses received was 26,616. Of these 26,197 were granted, of which 152 were canceled for nonpayment, leaving 26,045. During the year 244 licenses were transferred, 261 canceled, 9 revoked, and 419 applications were rejected. The officers investigated 479 complaints arising under these licenses. The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$64,265.05. There was also \$65.01 received by the city collector from the Law Department on account of damage to police property which was credited to the Police Department. (See Tables XIV and XVII.)

MUSICIANS' LICENSES.

Itinerant.

During the year there were 54 applications for itinerant musicians' licenses received, 11 of which were disapproved. Two licenses were subsequently canceled on account of nonpayment of license fee.

All the instruments in use by itinerant musicians are inspected before the license is granted, and it is arranged by a qualified musician, not a member of the department, that such instruments shall be inspected in April and September of each year.

During the year 62 instruments were inspected with the following results:—

KIND OF INSTRUMENT.	Number Inspected.	Number Passed.	Number Rejected.
Street pianos	22	18	4
Hand organs	16	14	2
Violins	9	9	—
Harps	2	2	—
Mouth organs	3	3	—
Banjos	4	4	—
Guitars	2	2	—
Accordions	2	2	—
Bagpipes	2	2	—
Totals	62	56	6

Collective.

Collective musicians' licenses are granted to bands of persons over sixteen years of age to play on musical instruments in company with designated processions at stated times and places.

The following shows the number of applications made for these licenses during the past five years, and the action taken thereon:—

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.
1922	309	308	1
1923	246	245	1
1924	231	231	—
1925	240	239	1
1926	223	222	1

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

The following return shows the number of applications made to the Police Commissioner for licenses to carry pistols or revolvers in the Commonwealth during the past five years, the number of such applications granted, the number refused and the number revoked:—

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.	Licenses Revoked.
1922	3,100	2,916	184	8
1923	3,191	3,067	124	6
1924	2,998	2,879	119	7
1925	3,227	3,090	137	8
1926	3,165	3,043	122	3

PUBLIC LODGING HOUSES.

The following shows the number of public lodging houses licensed by the Police Commissioner under chapter 242 of the Acts of 1904 as amended, during the year, the location of each house and the number of lodgers accommodated.

LOCATION.	Number Lodged.
194 Commercial Street	29,246
234 Commercial Street	10,872
17 Davis Street	44,500
1051 Washington Street	30,000
1202 Washington Street	26,000
1025 Washington Street	24,000
Total	164,618

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

On December 1, 1925, there were 240 pensioners on the roll. During the year 20 died, viz., 1 deputy superintendent, 1 director of signal service, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 13 patrolmen, 1 fireman and 1 annuitant. Twenty-seven were added,

viz., 1 chief inspector, 1 inspector, 6 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 16 patrolmen and the widow of Patrolman Frank J. Comeau, who was killed while on duty; leaving 247 on the roll at date, 217 men and 30 women.

The payments on account of pensions during the past year amounted to \$196,341.03, and it is estimated that \$208,245.66 will be required for pensions in 1927. This does not include pensions for 2 inspectors, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 30 patrolmen and 3 civilian employees, all of whom are 65 years old or more and are entitled to be pensioned on account of age and term of service.

The invested fund of the police charitable fund on the thirtieth of November last amounted to \$207,550. There are 65 beneficiaries at the present time and there has been paid to them the sum of \$8,229.67 during the past year.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditures for police purposes during the past year, including pensions and listing persons twenty years of age or more, but exclusive of the maintenance of the police signal service, were \$5,000,729.29. (See Table XVII.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal service during the year was \$58,230.54. (See Table XVIII.)

The total revenue paid into the city treasury from fees for licenses over which the police have supervision, for the sale of unclaimed and condemned property, uniform cloth, etc., was \$70,383.59. There was turned into the City Collector's office by the city law department and credited to the police department, the sum of \$65.01 on account of damage to police property. (See Table XIV.)

TABLE I. — *Concluded.*

[illegible]

TABLE II.

List of Police Officers in Active Service who Died during the Year ending November 30, 1926.

RANK.	NAME.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Patrolman	Phillip J. Aschoff	2	Feb. 13, 1926	Peritonitis
Patrolman	Frank J. Comeau	11	March 24, 1926	Bullet wounds
Patrolman	William A. Donahoe.	6	Feb. 27, 1926	Pneumonia
Patrolman	William S. Feeney	4	Aug. 12, 1926	Malignant endocarditis
Inspector	Frederick M. Finn	B. C. I.	Jan. 28, 1926	Cancer
Sergeant	John J. Flynn	12	Aug. 16, 1926	Cystitis
Captain	James F. Hickey	7	July 7, 1926	Cirrhosis of liver
Patrolman	William J. Kinsman	4	July 13, 1926	Chronic myocarditis
Patrolman	Joseph D. Sullivan	4	May 11, 1926	Pernicious anaemia
Patrolman	James A. Toomey	4	Jan. 16, 1926	Acute cardiac dilatation
Sergeant	Michael T. Trayers	6	July 19, 1926	Ruptured kidneys

TABLE III.

List of Officers Retired during the Year ending November 30, 1926, giving the Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of Each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement (Years).	Years of Service.
Carl R. Ammelin . .	Age	60 $\frac{2}{12}$	30 $\frac{9}{12}$
George W. Bacher . .	Incapacitated	58 $\frac{4}{12}$	31 $\frac{2}{12}$
Charles E. Carbee . .	Age	65 $\frac{9}{12}$	34 $\frac{9}{12}$
Wesley W. Chandler . .	Age	61 $\frac{3}{12}$	33 $\frac{5}{12}$
Patrick H. Connerny . .	Age	64 $\frac{10}{12}$	38 $\frac{4}{12}$
Gardner M. Davis . .	Age	61	36 $\frac{2}{12}$
John F. Dobbyn . .	Age	66 $\frac{4}{12}$	35 $\frac{4}{12}$
Daniel F. Eagan . .	Age	68 $\frac{5}{12}$	44 $\frac{1}{12}$
John E. Geary . .	Incapacitated	53 $\frac{7}{12}$	24 $\frac{9}{12}$
Stillman B. H. Hall . .	Incapacitated	59 $\frac{7}{12}$	30 $\frac{8}{12}$
Joseph F. Hurley . .	Age	61 $\frac{8}{12}$	31 $\frac{7}{12}$
Lincoln H. Jones . .	Incapacitated	52 $\frac{8}{12}$	25 $\frac{7}{12}$
Thomas Keane . .	Age	67 $\frac{4}{12}$	37 $\frac{11}{12}$
James B. Keiran . .	Age	65 $\frac{1}{12}$	40 $\frac{8}{12}$
John H. Laughlin . .	Age	70	45 $\frac{1}{12}$
David M. McCarthy . .	Incapacitated	33 $\frac{5}{12}$	6 $\frac{2}{12}$
John R. McGarr . .	Age	64 $\frac{9}{12}$	35 $\frac{1}{12}$
John J. McGillicuddy . .	Incapacitated	27 $\frac{8}{12}$	4 $\frac{7}{12}$
James H. Mitchell . .	Age	65	37 $\frac{8}{12}$
James M. Nelson . .	Age	60 $\frac{10}{12}$	33 $\frac{6}{12}$
Jeffrey J. O'Connell . .	Age	65 $\frac{9}{12}$	34 $\frac{9}{12}$
Hugh E. O'Donnell . .	Age	65 $\frac{9}{12}$	38 $\frac{4}{12}$
William H. Pelton . .	Age	62 $\frac{10}{12}$	29 $\frac{6}{12}$
Henry J. Walkins . .	Age	68 $\frac{7}{12}$	44 $\frac{7}{12}$
Winfield S. Wallace . .	Age	65 $\frac{4}{12}$	37 $\frac{8}{12}$
Guy E. V. Whitman . .	Incapacitated	50 $\frac{3}{12}$	22 $\frac{8}{12}$

Police Officers Retired during the Year under the Boston Retirement System, which went into effect February 1, 1923.

NAME.	Position.	Cause of Retirement.	Age.	Date of Retirement.	Years of Service.
Corwin, Walter F. .	Patrolman	Disability	56 $\frac{9}{12}$	Dec. 31, 1925	30 $\frac{8}{12}$
McAdams, John .	Patrolman	Disability	57 $\frac{10}{12}$	Mar. 31, 1926	30 $\frac{11}{12}$

TABLE IV.

List of Officers who were Promoted above the Rank of Potrolman during the Year ending November 30, 1926.

Date.	NAME AND RANK.
May 31, 1926	Captain Ainsley C. Armstrong to the rank of chief inspector.
May 31, 1926	Lieutenant William W. Livingston to the rank of captain.
Sept. 13, 1926	Lieutenant Archibald F. Campbell to the rank of captain.
Sept. 13, 1926	Sergeant John J. Coughlan to the rank of lieutenant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Sergeant William P. Gaffney to the rank of lieutenant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Sergeant Harry T. Grace to the rank of lieutenant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Sergeant George A. Mahoney to the rank of lieutenant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Sergeant John T. O'Dea to the rank of lieutenant.
Nov. 26, 1926	Sergeant Harry N. Dickinson to the rank of lieutenant.
Nov. 26, 1926	Sergeant James J. Hoy to the rank of lieutenant.
Nov. 26, 1926	Sergeant William Lewis to the rank of lieutenant.
Nov. 26, 1926	Sergeant Jeremiah B. Sheehan to the rank of lieutenant.
Nov. 26, 1926	Sergeant Patrick J. Williams to the rank of lieutenant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman William Balch to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman August H. Barthel to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman George H. Bird to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman Walter Brown to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman John E. Curran to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman James F. Daley to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman John Donovan to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman Maurice Driscoll to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman John F. Dunleavy to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman Edward W. Fallon to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman Stephen K. Higgins to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman Edmund R. Inglis to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman Edward A. Moore to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman William G. E. Mutz to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman Athanasius McGillivray to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman William H. McKenzie to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman James F. O'Neil to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman William B. Quinan to the rank of sergeant.
Dec. 4, 1925	Patrolman Benjamin A. Wall to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman Adien F. Edwards to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman John P. Farrell to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman Charles S. Gordon to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman Bernard J. Graham to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman William Hartigan to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman George D. Kennedy to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman John J. McArdle to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman Thomas E. McMurray to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman John P. McNealy to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman Melvin A. Patterson to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman Carleton B. Perry to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman William J. Riordan to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman Martin J. Shannon to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman Manuel J. Suzan to the rank of sergeant.
Sept. 13, 1926	Patrolman Arthur D. Timmins to the rank of sergeant.

TABLE V.

Number of Men in Active Service at the End of the Present Year who were Appointed on the Force in the Year Stated.

DATE APPOINTED.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Chief Inspector.	Captains.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1882	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
1883	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
1884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
1886	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	8
1887	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	5	10
1888	1	-	-	1	1	5	-	12	20
1889	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	7
1890	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	9
1891	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	11
1892	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	8
1893	-	-	-	6	2	5	9	20	42
1894	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	2	10
1895	-	1	-	7	2	8	17	33	68
1896	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	11
1897	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	6
1898	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	20
1900	-	-	-	4	2	5	16	16	43
1901	-	-	-	-	2	4	7	4	17
1902	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1903	-	-	-	2	-	4	11	11	28
1904	-	-	-	-	3	1	11	7	22
1905	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	10
1906	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	6
1907	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	8	19
1908	-	-	-	-	3	-	14	6	23
1909	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
1910	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	7
1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
1912	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	4	12
1913	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
1919	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	653	670
1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	215
1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	143
1922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	81
1923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	131
1924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	85
1925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63
1926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	435
Totals	1	3	1	30	27	43	166	2,004	2,275

TABLE VI.

Men on the Police Force on November 30, 1926, who were Born in the Year Indicated on the Table below.

DATE OF BIRTH.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Chief Inspector.	Captains.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1857	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
1858	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	5
1859	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
1860	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	14
1861	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	7	13
1862	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	11	19
1863	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	6	16
1864	—	—	—	2	1	—	5	12	20
1865	—	—	—	4	1	1	7	15	28
1866	1	—	—	3	1	6	8	15	34
1867	—	—	1	6	3	4	9	14	37
1868	—	—	—	2	1	—	11	7	21
1869	—	1	—	3	—	5	7	8	24
1870	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	7	14
1871	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	9	17
1872	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	11	19
1873	—	—	—	1	—	2	15	4	22
1874	—	—	—	1	4	3	8	8	24
1875	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	2	13
1876	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	2	12
1877	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	7	15
1878	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	4	13
1879	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	8	14
1880	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	5
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	10
1882	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	2	9
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	19
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	34
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	47	49
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	63	65
1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	82	83
1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	74
1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	105
1892	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	151	154
1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	148	151
1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	190	193
1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	184	186
1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	205	206
1897	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	191	192
1898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	120
1899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	85
1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	92
1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25
Totals . . .	1	3	1	30	27	43	166	2,004	2,275

The average age of the members of the force on November 30, 1926, is 36 years.

TABLE VII.
Number of Days' Absence from Duty by Reason of Sickness during the Year ending November 30, 1926.

December, 1925	824	July, 1926	605
January, 1926	1,046	August, 1926	678
February, 1926	1,171	September, 1926	685
March, 1926	1,827	October, 1926	801
April, 1926	1,177	November, 1926	895
May, 1926	1,024		
June, 1926	795	Totals	11,528
<hr/>			
Average number of men on the force			2,062
Average number of men sick daily			32 or 1.55 per cent

TABLE VIII.
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending November 30, 1926.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Patrolman .	Conduct unbecoming an officer . . .	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman .	Conduct unbecoming an officer and disobedience	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
1	Patrolman .	Conduct unbecoming an officer and untruthfulness	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
8 ¹	Patrolman .	Conduct unbecoming an officer . . .	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
6	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
6	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; dismissed from police force.
2	Patrolman .	Absence without leave	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman .	Absence without leave and neglect of duty . .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
8	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
2	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty and untruthfulness . . .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 210 hours' punishment duty.

¹ One reinstated after public hearing.

TABLE VIII. — *Concluded.*

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Patrolman .	Conduct unbecoming an officer .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 140 hours' punishment duty.
3	Patrolman .	Conduct unbecoming an officer .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 105 hours' punishment duty.
2	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 105 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; sentenced to perform 105 hours' punishment duty.
3	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 70 hours' punishment duty.
2	Patrolman .	Conduct unbecoming an officer .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 70 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman .	Absence without leave .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 35 hours' punishment duty.
4	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 35 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman .	Conduct unbecoming an officer .	Guilty; sentenced to perform 35 hours' punishment duty.
2	Patrolman .	Absence without leave .	Resigned while charges were pending.
18	Patrolman .	Conduct unbecoming an officer .	Resigned while charges were pending.
4	Patrolman .	Neglect of duty .	Resigned while charges were pending.

3	Patrolman .	.	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Sergeant .	.	Conduct unbecoming an officer . . .	Complaint dismissed.
9	Patrolman .	.	Conduct unbecoming an officer . . .	Complaint dismissed.
2	Patrolman .	.	Absence without leave, neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer . . .	Complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman .	.	Conduct unbecoming an officer and absence without leave . . .	Complaint dismissed.
2	Patrolman .	.	Neglect of duty . . .	Complaint dismissed.

TABLE IX.

Number and Distribution of Horses in the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Wagon.	Patrol.	Riding.	Totals.
Division 16	—	—	22	22
Stable, 40 Joy Street . . .	1	1	8	10
Totals	1	1	30	32

TABLE X.

*Number of Arrests by Police Divisions during the Year ending
November 30, 1926.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Headquarters	2,377	348	2,725
Division 1	6,560	111	6,671
Division 2	3,288	614	3,902
Division 3	4,962	394	5,356
Division 4	3,227	315	3,542
Division 5	9,152	1,093	10,245
Division 6	5,704	310	6,014
Division 7	5,009	206	5,215
Division 8	37	—	37
Division 9	5,542	268	5,810
Division 10	4,437	404	4,841
Division 11	3,378	115	3,493
Division 12	2,895	115	3,010
Division 13	2,093	41	2,134
Division 14	1,953	167	2,120
Division 15	5,009	176	5,185
Division 16	2,552	358	2,910
Division 17	1,556	52	1,608
Division 18	763	61	824
Division 19	1,028	57	1,085
Division 20	6,426	161	6,587
Division 21	901	58	959
Totals	78,849	5,424	84,273

TABLE XI.

Arrests and Offences for the Year ending November 30, 1926.

No. 1. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Affray, engaging in	59	7	66	18	41	7	29	10	9	66	-
Assault	5	2	7	5	2	-	4	-	-	7	-
Assault with dangerous weapon	43	7	50	37	9	4	14	4	6	50	-
Assault and battery	1,496	193	1,689	857	370	462	715	182	126	1,689	-
Assault and battery on U. S. Customs guards	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	5
Assault and battery with dangerous weapon	50	3	53	37	16	-	26	4	1	53	-
Assault, indecent	52	-	52	39	12	1	20	6	11	52	-
Assault on police	80	9	89	65	20	4	29	17	9	89	-
Child, abandoning	4	8	12	9	2	1	1	1	-	12	-
Child, female, abuse of	39	1	40	32	8	-	19	5	10	40	-
Child, refusing to support	73	5	78	70	2	6	28	11	-	78	-
Children, minor, neglecting	17	7	24	22	-	2	9	4	-	24	-
Conspiracy to commit assault and battery	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Criminal negligence	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-

Extortion	4	1	5	5	—	—	1	1	—	5	—
Family, abandoning or neglecting	166	1	167	165	—	—	46	14	3	167	—
Family, refusing to support	790	1	791	710	5	76	246	96	8	791	—
Intimidation and threatening language, using	77	8	85	73	2	10	50	12	1	85	—
Kidnaping	3	2	5	5	—	—	2	1	—	5	—
Libel	4	—	4	4	—	—	3	2	—	4	—
Manslaughter	91	4	95	44	51	—	28	26	13	95	—
Mayhem	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Murder	12	3	15	12	3	—	8	—	3	15	—
Murder, accessory to	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Murder, assault with intent to	30	3	33	18	15	—	22	5	2	33	—
Parent law, violation of	35	2	37	9	—	28	9	10	—	37	—
Rape	50	—	50	35	14	1	14	8	8	50	—
Rape, accessory to	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Rape, assault to	24	—	24	19	5	—	10	4	1	24	—
Rob, assault to	24	—	24	18	6	—	1	5	9	24	—
Robbery, armed	53	—	53	39	11	3	8	9	14	53	—
Robbery, unarmed	110	3	113	84	28	1	18	10	19	113	—
Sodomy, attempt	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sodomy and other unnatural practices	6	—	6	4	2	—	3	—	1	6	—
Totals	3,409	270	3,679	2,440	630	609	1,372	454	255	3,674	51

¹Delivered to U. S. authorities.

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 2. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Breaking and entering, accessory to .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Breaking and entering dwelling at night	61	—	61	48	13	—	12	7	21	61	—
Breaking and entering dwelling at night, attempted	4	—	4	2	2	—	—	2	—	4	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day	91	2	93	72	21	—	22	15	22	93	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day, attempted	4	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
Breaking and entering a building .	227	—	227	161	65	1	36	29	92	227	—
Breaking and entering a building, at- tempted	16	—	16	13	3	—	2	—	7	16	—
Breaking and entering railroad car .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	405	2	407	300	106	1	72	53	143	407	—

No. 3. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Animals, vehicles and boats, using with- out consent of owner	44	—	44	13	28	3	6	4	24	44	—
Automobiles, unlawful appropriation of	44	—	44	25	16	3	3	12	25	44	—
Burglars' tools, having in possession .	32	—	32	28	4	—	4	13	9	32	—
Conspiring to defraud	69	11	80	78	2	—	20	24	5	80	—
Electricity, unlawfully diverting .	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—
Gas, diverting unlawfully	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

Inholders, boarding-house keepers, etc., defrauding	10	1	11	11	—	—	2	5	—	11	—
Larceny	1,890	764	2,654	1,360	1,179	115	728	813	500	2,654	—
Larceny, accessory to	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Larceny from person	79	11	90	55	35	—	30	10	16	90	—
Larceny from person, attempt to commit	29	3	32	16	15	1	4	5	4	32	—
Larceny, attempt to commit	94	3	97	60	37	—	10	23	41	97	—
Larceny in a building or vessel . .	8	—	8	7	1	—	1	5	1	8	—
Larceny from an express	11	—	11	4	7	—	1	1	—	11	—
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	44	6	50	39	1	10	16	9	1	50	—
Mortgaged property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	14	1	15	15	—	—	2	3	—	15	—
Real estate, transferring unlawfully .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc. .	131	26	157	122	14	21	70	21	17	157	—
Trespass	227	5	232	23	162	47	52	73	44	232	—
Totals	2,731	831	3,562	1,858	1,503	201	951	1,022	687	3,562	—

No. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson and other burnings	4	—	4	3	1	—	2	—	1	4	—
Malicious mischief	100	3	103	66	21	16	23	15	23	103	—
Malicious mischief, attempt	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wilful damage and trespass	29	4	33	23	2	8	7	3	6	33	—
Totals	133	8	141	93	24	24	32	18	30	141	—

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum- moned by the Court.	Foreign- ers.	Non- residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis- charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Forgery and uttering	60	5	65	58	7	—	15	13	9	65	—
Totals	60	5	65	58	7	—	15	13	9	65	—

No. 6. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

Attorney, assuming to be	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Auctioneer law, violation of . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Building law, violation of	3	—	3	1	—	2	1	1	—	3	—
Carriage regulations, violation of .	128	—	128	4	—	124	27	19	1	128	—
Cigarette law, violation of	4	1	5	—	—	5	3	—	—	5	—
Common victualler and innholder, as- suming to be	6	—	6	1	—	5	2	1	—	6	—
Dentistry, practising unlawfully .	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Dog law, violation of	57	11	68	3	—	65	36	—	3	68	—
Firearm law (alien), violation of, .	44	—	44	28	15	1	36	4	1	44	—
Intelligence office law, violation of .	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Liquor law, violation of (State) . .	2,968	689	3,657	2,038	1,428	191	2,087	235	94	3,657	—

Lodging house law, violation of	22	17	39	28	4	7	25	3	—	39	—
Merchandise, sale or storage of, in public place	633	4	637	18	228	391	414	19	35	637	—
Milk law, violation of	10	—	10	4	—	6	6	2	—	10	—
Peddling, without a license	56	—	56	4	32	20	25	7	7	56	—
Pharmacy law, violation of	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Physician, practising unlawfully	3	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	3	—
Pistol or revolver, carrying without license	92	1	93	46	46	1	27	17	11	93	—
Pool and billiard room, unlawfully admitting minor to	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Second-hand articles, dealing in unlawfully	3	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	—
Soft drink law, violation of	4	—	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	4	—
Used car dealer's license, violation of	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	4,044	723	4,767	2,186	1,753	828	2,694	311	152	4,767	—

No. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.

Abortion	4	4	8	8	—	—	5	—	—	8	—
Abortion, accessory to	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
Abduction	5	1	6	6	—	—	1	3	—	6	—
Adultery	114	72	186	47	139	—	49	32	6	186	—
Animals, cruelty to	28	1	29	13	4	12	12	1	4	29	—

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 7. OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC. — *Concluded.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Sex.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Bastardy.	95	—	95	89	3	3	26	20	8	95	—
Bigamy	5	3	8	6	1	1	—	2	—	8	—
Conception, possession of articles to prevent	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Female, annoying or accosting with offensive language	39	—	39	16	19	4	20	3	5	39	—
Fornication	353	380	733	31	702	—	160	148	64	733	—
Illegitimate child law, violation of	66	1	67	65	2	—	18	13	10	67	—
Ill-fame, keeping house of	20	65	85	40	45	—	27	3	3	85	—
Incest	7	1	8	8	—	—	5	1	1	8	—
Indecent exposure of person	73	—	73	22	49	2	35	12	5	73	—
Immoral solicitation	2	6	8	2	6	—	2	2	—	8	—
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	150	142	292	124	167	1	91	19	15	292	—
Night walking	—	82	82	16	65	1	19	7	3	82	—
Obscene books and prints	13	—	13	10	3	—	5	6	1	13	—
Open and gross lewdness	16	3	19	13	5	1	1	4	2	19	—

Polygamy	12	1	13	12	1	—	6	2	—	13	—
Premises, allowing to be used for illegal purposes	3	1	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
Prostitute, deriving support from .	10	1	11	9	1	1	5	—	—	11	—
Prostitution, enticing to	3	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Public conveyance, being disorderly in	5	—	5	5	—	—	2	1	—	5	—
Public decency, acts against . . .	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
True name law, violation of . . .	31	9	40	28	12	—	11	17	4	40	—
Unnatural and lascivious acts . .	42	—	42	15	18	9	18	9	—	42	—
Totals	1,102	774	1,876	597	1,244	35	523	308	131	1,876	—

No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Advertisements, misleading . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Ammunition, selling to minor . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Automobile law, violation of . . .	9,296	107	9,403	1,386	638	7,379	2,004	3,625	1,680	9,403	—
Bail bond	25	—	25	24	1	—	9	—	—	25	—
Bets, registering	14	—	14	1	13	—	4	4	—	14	—
Boxing law, violation of	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—
Bribe, accepting	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Bribery	3	—	3	1	2	—	3	1	—	3	—

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING. — *Continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
Bucket shop, keeping	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bus law, violation of	16	—	16	—	—	16	—	6	—	16	—
Business, soliciting on street	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Business certificate, failing to file	14	—	14	—	—	14	5	2	—	14	—
Business, doing under assumed name	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Capias	103	6	109	105	—	4	22	8	26	109	—
Children, delinquent.	1,863	152	2,015	247	754	1,014	133	140	2,015	2,015	—
Children, neglected	60	49	109	80	4	25	2	—	109	109	—
Children, wayward	2	4	6	5	1	—	2	1	6	6	—
City ordinance, violation of	447	28	475	27	231	217	204	51	113	475	—
Cocaine law, violation of	7	—	7	1	6	—	1	1	—	7	—
Common nuisance, keeping, etc.	21	12	33	27	—	6	18	1	1	33	—
Common brawlers	4	10	14	10	—	4	6	2	—	14	—
Concealed weapons carrying (other than pistol or revolver)	29	—	29	18	11	—	15	5	4	29	—

Contempt of court	15	1	16	14	2	—	6	3	—	16	—
Contributions, receiving unlawfully .	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Default warrant	770	103	873	856	17	—	235	125	55	873	—
Deserters	26	—	26	3	23	—	1	8	11	—	26
Disorderly	444	65	509	1	497	11	88	105	158	9	500
Disturbing the peace	28	14	42	22	6	14	15	2	2	42	—
Drunkard, common	12	—	12	12	—	—	5	—	—	12	—
Drunkenness	37,376	1,506	38,882	175	38,706	1	14,934	9,099	878	38,882	—
Eavesdropping	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	—
Election law, violation of	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Expectoration law, violation of	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
Fire alarm, giving false, or tampering with .	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—
Fire Commissioner's rules, violation of .	4	1	5	3	—	2	2	—	—	5	—
Fire prevention rules, violation of	15	—	15	2	—	13	7	3	—	15	—
Firearms, selling to minor	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
Fish and game law, violation of	4	—	4	1	3	—	—	2	—	4	—
Free foot passage, obstructing	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Fugitive from justice	54	5	59	47	12	—	15	23	4	59	—
Funeral procession, disturbing	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING. — *Continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Gaming, and being present at . . .	352	—	352	32	320	—	97	58	33	352	—
Gaming house, keeping . . .	5	1	6	5	—	1	2	—	—	6	—
Gaming implements, being present where found . . .	396	14	410	107	303	—	224	55	16	410	—
Gaming on the Lord's day, and being present at . . .	956	7	963	23	928	12	493	63	116	963	—
Glass, maliciously breaking . . .	47	2	49	38	8	3	11	7	7	49	—
Glass, throwing in street . . .	17	1	18	7	7	4	4	2	2	18	—
Harrison Act, violation of . . .	29	—	29	3	26	—	18	2	1	29	—
Headlight law, violation of . . .	372	8	380	3	—	377	8	105	58	380	—
Health law, violation of . . .	19	1	20	7	—	13	14	—	—	20	—
Heat, failing to provide . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Housing law, violation of . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Jewelry peddling . . .	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Justice, obstructing, attempt . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Idle and disorderly persons . . .	122	160	282	128	153	1	45	22	53	282	—

	5	2	7	4	3	—	7	3	1	—	71
Immigration law, violation of . . .											
Labor law, violation of . . .	37	—	37	19	1	17	18	13	—	37	—
Lotteries and prize enterprises . .	83	8	91	41	49	1	39	4	2	91	—
Material witness . . .	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Military law, violation of . . .	14	—	14	8	6	—	—	2	4	—	14
Narcotic drug law, violation of . .	200	16	216	60	153	3	115	19	—	216	—
Noisy and disorderly house, keeping .	4	12	16	8	—	8	7	—	—	16	—
Officer, assuming to be . . .	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	—
Officer, refusing to assist . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Officer, obstructing . . .	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—
Pardon, violation of conditions . .	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—
Parole, violation of conditions . .	59	11	70	53	15	2	11	3	23	70	—
Perjury and subornation of . . .	30	3	33	19	8	6	17	16	3	33	—
Police rules, violation of . . .	50	—	50	7	2	41	12	6	—	50	—
Prisoner, escaped . . .	7	3	10	3	7	—	2	4	2	10	—
Prisoner, aiding to escape . . .	3	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	—
Prisoner, rescue or attempt to rescue .	35	3	38	10	26	2	4	7	7	38	—
Probation, violation of conditions .	269	40	309	296	12	1	69	29	41	309	—
Profane and obscene language, using .	136	25	161	21	108	32	49	17	13	161	—
Public meetings, disturbing . . .	96	7	103	36	66	1	21	17	48	103	—

¹Delivered to U. S. Authorities.

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*
 No. 8. OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.— *Concluded.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Sum-moned by the Court.	Foreign-ers.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Dis-charged.
	Males.	Females.									
Public park regulations, violation of .	252	1	253	39	92	122	109	79	22	253	—
Railroad law, violation of .	36	8	44	—	34	10	14	22	7	44	—
Refusing to pay carfare, etc. .	57	9	66	49	8	9	14	8	6	66	—
Registrar of marriage, making false statements to .	2	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Road law, violation of .	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Regulations of School Committee, vio-lation of .	10	3	13	9	—	4	6	—	4	13	—
Runaways	274	92	366	24	334	8	31	142	351	157	209
Safekeeping	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	4
Sauntering and loitering	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
School law, violation of	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Scaler of weights and measures, inter-fering with	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
Sewer, discharging in unlawfully .	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Security Sales Act, violation of .	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Slung shot, manufacturing . . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Straggler	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	2

TABLE XI. — *Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SEX.		Total.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged.
	Males.	Females.									
No. 1. Offences against the person	3,409	270	3,679	2,440	630	609	1,372	454	255	3,674	5
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence	405	2	407	300	106	1	72	53	143	407	—
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence	2,731	831	3,562	1,858	1,503	201	951	1,022	687	3,562	—
No. 4. Malicious offences against property	133	8	141	93	24	24	32	18	30	141	—
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency	60	5	65	58	7	—	15	13	9	65	—
No. 6. Offences against the license laws	4,044	723	4,767	2,186	1,753	828	2,694	311	152	4,767	—
No. 7. Offences against chastity, etc.	1,102	774	1,876	597	1,244	35	523	308	131	1,876	—
No. 8. Offences not included in the foregoing	66,965	2,811	69,776	4,970	46,440	18,366	21,003	19,390	7,057	66,376	3,400
Totals	78,849	5,424	84,273	12,502	51,707	20,064	26,662	21,569	8,464	80,868	3,405

TABLE XII.
Age and Sex of Persons Arrested.

[NOTE. — "M", male, includes boys; "F", female, includes girls.]

	UNDER 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 25		25 and under 30		30 and under 35		35 and under 40		40 and under 45		45 and under 50		50 and under 55		55 and under 60		Over 60	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1 .	—	—	2	—	—	—	616	47	656	57	613	38	493	42	318	28	227	22	135	10	62	7	63	7
No. 2 .	—	—	3	—	—	—	114	—	73	—	38	—	29	1	12	—	10	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
No. 3 .	—	—	14	—	—	—	596	180	475	162	426	92	289	117	187	79	118	49	86	30	38	11	40	9
No. 4 .	—	—	2	—	—	—	33	—	26	3	22	1	12	2	8	1	4	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
No. 5 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	16	—	10	1	9	—	5	3	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
No. 6 .	—	—	1	—	—	—	553	50	659	85	711	156	590	158	507	128	379	76	221	30	140	14	145	19
No. 7 .	—	1	—	—	—	—	242	235	275	219	204	132	134	81	79	34	50	16	30	2	21	5	22	1
No. 8 .	117	30	1,180	115	4,350	344	9,181	309	11,534	392	10,137	326	8,813	335	6,614	270	5,535	261	4,203	213	2,685	109	2,616	107
Totals	117	31	1,202	115	5,364	514	11,346	822	13,714	918	12,161	746	10,369	736	7,730	543	6,326	424	4,683	286	2,949	146	2,888	143

TABLE XIII.
Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work, 1922 to 1926, inclusive.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Percentage of Arrests.	Amount of Property Stolen in and out of the City.	Amount of Property Recovered in and out of the City.	Amount of Fines Imposed by Court.	Years of Imprisonment Imposed by Court.	Number of Days Attendance at Court.	Amount of Witness Fees Earned.
1922 .	857,226	77,653	9.05	\$1,777,060 08	\$1,616,819 99	\$236,215 50	1,568 $\frac{5}{12}$	42,481	\$13,839 32
1923 .	865,607	76,732	8.86	2,061,423 80	3,006,293 17	270,357 16	1,483 $\frac{7}{12}$	43,728	16,541 01
1924 .	873,340	83,917	9.60	1,828,435 95	2,547,376 29	221,577 15	1,655 $\frac{8}{12}$	43,014	14,059 70
1925 .	880,367	83,145	9.44	2,366,939 23	2,804,798 15	442,404 00	2,430	58,562	17,354 16
1926 .	886,807	84,273	9.50	1,803,519 18	2,214,100 62	391,169 50	2,282 $\frac{9}{12}$	50,674	14,593 60
Averages .	872,669	81,144	9.29	\$1,967,475 64	\$2,437,877 64	\$312,344 66	1,884	47,691	\$15,277 55

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Number of Licenses of all Kinds Issued by the Police Commissioner and the Amount of Money Received from all Sources and Paid to the City Collector during the Year ending November 30, 1926.

CLASS OF LICENSE.	Applica- tions Received.	Licenses Issued.	Rejected.	Can- celed.	Revoked.	Trans- ferred.	Com- plaints Investi- gated	Amount.
Auctioneer (class 1)	178	169	9	—	1	3	5	\$338 00
Auctioneer (class 2)	13	7	6	—	—	—	2	70 00
Dog	9,580	9,580	—	—	—	—	118	24,851 00
Driver (hackney carriage) ¹	4,137	4,031	105	7	—	—	275	2,914 95
Hackney carriage ²	2,377	2,235	136	45	5	158	34	1,593 10
Hand cart	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	40 00
Junk collector	501	484	10	7	—	19	4	968 00
Junk shop keeper	99	98	—	8	—	4	4	2,450 00
Musician (collective) ³	224	223	1	—	—	—	—	104 50
Musician (itinerant)	54	41	11	2	—	1	—	205 00
Operator (chauffeur)	231	231	—	—	—	—	—	231 00
Pawnbroker	72	72	—	1	—	8	12	3,600 00
Public lodging house ⁴	6	6	—	—	—	—	3	—
Revolver ⁵	3,165	3,007	122	61	—	—	—	4,658 00
Second-hand articles ⁶	418	404	6	15	3	10	4	4,030 00
Sight-seeing automobiles	64	63	1	—	—	—	5	1,900 00
Street railway conductors, motormen and starters	614	614	—	—	—	—	1	153 50
Used cars ⁷	249	232	10	14	—	19	10	11,560 00
Wagons	4,594	4,508	2	101	—	22	2	4,508 00
Badges for itinerant musicians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 75
Badges for junk collectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	499 00
Copies of licenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 50
Damage to police property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	808 35

¹ 3,103 @ 65c. ² 401 @ \$1. ³ 14, no fee. ⁴ No fee. ⁵ 678, no fee. ⁶ 1, no fee. ⁷ 1 @ \$10.

928 @ \$1. 1,834 @ 65c.

TABLE XV.

*Number of Dog Licenses Issued during the Year ending
November 30, 1926.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Spayed.	Breeders.	Total.
1 . . .	59	21	—	3	83
2 . . .	2	1	—	3	6
3 . . .	250	95	14	1	360
4 . . .	61	21	5	—	87
5 . . .	295	92	11	¹ 1	399
6 . . .	148	41	2	—	191
7 . . .	483	130	19	—	632
9 . . .	622	169	45	2	838
10 . . .	365	82	19	1	467
11 . . .	815	145	96	2	1,058
12 . . .	356	72	15	—	443
13 . . .	511	121	64	1	697
14 . . .	584	148	83	2	817
15 . . .	397	144	22	—	563
16 . . .	478	136	65	—	679
17 . . .	1,004	176	131	3	1,314
18 . . .	321	68	31	—	420
19 . . .	408	81	37	—	526
Totals . . .	7,159	1,743	659	19	9,580

¹ Breeder at \$50.

TABLE XVI.

Total Number of Wagon Licenses Granted in the City by Police Divisions.

Division 1 . . .	906	Division 12 . . .	67
Division 2 . . .	1,411	Division 13 . . .	71
Division 3 . . .	171	Division 14 . . .	68
Division 4 . . .	346	Division 15 . . .	137
Division 5 . . .	212	Division 16 . . .	115
Division 6 . . .	373	Division 17 . . .	56
Division 7 . . .	119	Division 18 . . .	64
Division 9 . . .	256	Division 19 . . .	56
Division 10 . . .	70		
Division 11 . . .	94	Total . . .	¹ 4,592

¹ \$4 canceled for nonpayment of license fee.

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year ending November 30, 1926.

EXPENDITURES.	
Pay of police and employees	\$4,281,571 15
Pensions	196,341 03
Fuel and light	52,140 44
Water and ice	718 14
Furniture and bedding	10,524 13
Printing, stationery, telegrams, etc.	31,107 91
Care and cleaning station houses and city prison	12,730 41
Repairs to station houses and city prison	24,294 80
Repairs and supplies for police boats	36,543 96
Telephone rentals and tolls	13,940 70
Purchase of horses and vehicles	31,864 01
Care and keeping of horses	10,383 35
Care and repair of automobiles	35,812 66
Transportation of prisoners, sick and insane persons	397 80
Feeding prisoners	4,984 88
Medical attendance and medicine	7,115 34
Transportation	4,019 61
Pursuit of criminals	11,377 10
Uniforms and uniform caps	93,715 57
Badges, buttons, clubs, belts, insignia, etc.	16,514 97
Traveling expenses and food for police	3,735 40
Rent of buildings	29,459 41
Traffic signs and symbols	23,954 00
Expert services	1,300 00
Grave markers and wreaths	388 00
Music for police parade	310 00
Rifle Association membership	200 00
Total	\$4,935,444 77
Expenses of listing	65,284 52
Expenses of signal service (see Table XVIII)	58,230 54
Total	\$5,058,959 83
RECEIPTS.	
For all licenses issued by the Police Commissioner	\$39,414 05
For dog licenses (credited to school department)	24,851 00
Sale of condemned, lost, stolen and abandoned property	2,077 27
For license badges, copies of licenses, commissions on telephone, interest on deposit, rent, uniform cloth, use of police property, etc.	1,942 71
Refunds	867 12
For damage to police property	808 35
Received by City Collector from the City Law Department on account of damage to police property and credited to the Police Department	65 01
Rebates	423 09
	\$70,448 60

TABLE XVIII.

*Payments on Account of the Signal Service during the Year ending
November 30, 1926.*

Pay rolls	\$36,008 18
Signaling apparatus, repairs and supplies therefor . .	15,323 64
Rent of buildings	1,000 07
Repairs to building	1,121 92
Moving to Parmelee Street	131 00
Care of and repairs to vehicles	1,052 56
Shoeing horse	111 50
Carfare	625 64
Stub-files	74 00
Prescribed underground work	2,782 03
Total	\$58,230 54

TABLE XX.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Persons Twenty Years of Age or More who were Residents of the City of Boston on the First Day of April, Listed by the Listing Board in the Several Wards and Precincts of said City during the First Twenty Week Days in April, 1926.

WARDS.	Precinct 1.	Precinct 2.	Precinct 3.	Precinct 4.	Precinct 5.	Precinct 6.	Precinct 7.	Precinct 8.	Precinct 9.	Precinct 10.
Ward 1	2,914	2,207	2,212	3,938	2,974	1,935	1,647	1,587	1,365	1,374
Ward 2	1,554	1,172	1,100	1,170	1,052	1,196	1,120	1,215	1,367	1,028
Ward 3	6,680	5,362	4,837	3,848	3,175	2,442	2,406	3,983	3,819	3,241
Ward 4	2,429	2,248	800	1,785	1,899	2,209	1,894	1,565	1,384	2,084
Ward 5	2,845	2,600	1,769	1,604	1,732	2,785	1,719	1,732	1,801	1,474
Ward 6	2,180	1,757	1,766	1,658	1,913	1,994	1,173	1,480	1,310	1,456
Ward 7	1,276	1,151	1,653	1,346	1,092	1,175	1,325	1,338	1,418	1,398
Ward 8	1,353	1,610	1,740	1,789	2,258	1,437	1,412	1,354	1,496	1,234
Ward 9	2,155	2,528	2,265	2,015	2,064	1,818	1,580	1,537	1,895	1,329
Ward 10	1,430	1,420	1,086	1,179	1,031	945	1,031	1,190	1,513	1,308
Ward 11	1,569	1,336	1,218	1,162	1,259	1,457	1,335	1,252	1,223	1,291
Ward 12	1,440	1,269	1,235	1,249	1,158	1,299	1,694	1,610	1,320	1,240
Ward 13	1,326	1,230	1,490	1,726	1,403	1,166	1,092	1,133	804	968
Ward 14	2,004	1,895	1,484	1,643	1,060	1,196	1,209	1,727	1,528	1,579
Ward 15	1,243	997	1,163	1,258	1,096	1,030	971	1,167	1,211	1,324
Ward 16	1,161	1,219	1,043	1,018	1,402	1,112	1,194	1,078	1,186	1,159
Ward 17	970	953	943	1,048	927	907	981	1,249	1,161	920
Ward 18	1,113	1,633	1,256	1,673	1,269	1,231	1,075	1,348	1,068	904
Ward 19	1,166	1,127	1,129	1,156	1,191	1,218	1,046	1,070	1,404	1,181
Ward 20	815	1,183	969	890	970	1,222	958	1,118	1,186	1,905
Ward 21	1,812	1,845	1,625	1,233	1,044	1,514	1,730	1,856	1,118	1,115
Ward 22	1,014	1,457	1,109	1,005	1,641	1,170	1,080	1,182	1,055	1,194

TABLE XX. — *Concluded.*

WARDS.		Precinct 11.	Precinct 12.	Precinct 13.	Precinct 14.	Precinct 15.	Precinct 16.	Precinct 17.	Precinct 18.	Precinct 19.	Totals.
Ward 1	.	1,629	2,165	1,500	1,428	994	1,322	1,292	783	1,191	34,457
Ward 2	.	1,058	1,174	1,172	1,333	1,482	1,110	1,795	—	—	21,098
Ward 3	.	3,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,817
Ward 4	.	1,806	1,941	1,225	1,503	2,076	—	—	—	—	26,758
Ward 5	.	1,289	1,534	1,158	1,827	2,218	—	—	—	—	26,987
Ward 6	.	1,363	1,059	1,265	1,009	1,206	—	—	—	—	22,589
Ward 7	.	1,045	1,417	1,084	1,201	1,235	1,153	—	—	—	20,307
Ward 8	.	1,451	1,742	1,547	1,570	—	—	—	—	—	22,023
Ward 9	.	1,190	1,161	1,239	1,201	1,162	—	—	—	—	25,139
Ward 10	.	989	1,481	1,294	1,034	960	1,003	—	—	—	18,894
Ward 11	.	1,290	966	807	1,275	840	—	—	—	—	18,280
Ward 12	.	1,353	1,884	1,351	1,151	1,389	1,532	—	—	—	22,174
Ward 13	.	1,066	911	1,052	989	1,165	1,131	—	—	—	18,646
Ward 14	.	1,234	2,373	2,190	1,893	2,286	2,320	—	—	—	27,621
Ward 15	.	1,154	1,156	1,080	1,335	1,435	—	—	—	—	17,626
Ward 16	.	1,117	1,151	1,289	1,182	1,260	—	—	—	—	17,571
Ward 17	.	1,107	1,101	1,057	1,094	1,278	1,140	1,033	—	—	17,869
Ward 18	.	1,362	1,715	989	1,367	827	1,207	—	—	—	20,937
Ward 19	.	1,001	928	1,518	852	900	—	—	—	—	16,887
Ward 20	.	960	869	1,084	1,017	1,176	1,198	—	—	—	16,320
Ward 21	.	2,371	1,256	1,347	1,623	1,141	—	—	—	—	22,030
Ward 22	.	1,103	1,078	1,100	1,297	—	—	—	—	—	16,485
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	493,415

NOTE:— There were 4,710 applications for supplementary listings in 1926 investigated and return made to the election commissioners. By the provisions of Chapter 410 of the Acts of 1924, effective April 1, 1925, the city was redistricted into twenty-two wards.

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